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## A Turning Point in Balkan Crisis

# Worsening Situation Prompts NATO Escalation

By Brian Knowlton  
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — The conflict in Yugoslavia escalated sharply on Wednesday as NATO officials painted a darkening picture of repression by Serbs in Kosovo, including the shelling of refugees, and they vowed to respond with more focused air attacks that will reportedly include police and military targets in the center of Belgrade.

Slobodan Milosevic a free hand.

In the Yugoslav capital, Mr. Milosevic and his top aides denounced what they called the "criminal policy" of NATO.

The alliance's civilian spokesman, Jamie Shea, said that Yugoslav authorities in Kosovo were destroying public records, like property deeds, birth certificates and marriage licenses, of ethnic Albanians in what he called an "Orwellian" process of "identity elimination."

James Rubin, the State Department spokesman, again reported wide-ranging expulsions and executions of ethnic Albanians, as well as looting and torching of villages.

Echoing a comment Tuesday by President Bill Clinton, he added: "The more President Mi-

losevic carries out these kinds of atrocities in Kosovo, the less the international community can support his claims to sovereignty over Kosovo."

U.S. policy still favors Kosovo autonomy within Serbia, Mr. Rubin said. But referring to

More news about the situation in Kosovo. Pages 2, 8 and 10.

Mr. Milosevic, he said, "It's simply an analytical fact that he is losing Kosovo."

Mr. Rubin expressed concern over a report that Russia, which has close political and cultural ties to the Serbs, planned to send from one to seven ships from its Black Sea fleet to the

region for to keep watch on the situation.

The United States is "obviously concerned by the signal such a large displacement might send to Belgrade and other countries," Mr. Rubin said.

Moscow had made it clear, he said, that it did not "intend to become entangled in the conflict in the Balkans." But the deployment is not seen in Washington as "a particularly helpful gesture," he added.

Joe Lockhart, the White House spokesman, said there was some concern that Belgrade might wrongly interpret the deployment to mean that the Russian vows of noninterference might be "less than rock-solid."

The New York Times quoted allied officials as saying there was uneasiness about bombing

over the Easter holiday weekend and that there was a strong desire in some NATO countries, especially in Greece and Italy, to find ways to justify a pause.

In Brussels, a NATO spokesman said that to halt the bombing campaign on Easter, and thus ease pressure on the Serbian forces pursuing ethnic Albanians, would be "deeply inhumane," and he ruled out any respite in the air assault.

As described by NATO officials, the urgent situation on the ground in Kosovo, coupled with the approach of Easter, appeared to place the alliance's strategy of forcing an end to the vi-

See NATO, Page 8

## Cloudy Skies Force Pilots To Abort Many Strikes

By Eric Schmitt  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Hampered by overcast skies in recent days, NATO warplanes have bombarded Serbian Army forces, airfields and supply depots around the clock but failed again to knock out air defenses or blunt Serbia's offensive in Kosovo.

Clouds and poor visibility have forced scores of allied fighter-bombers to abort their missions in the weeklong air campaign and return to base, their laser-guided bombs still in their racks, military officials say.

On only one day in eight have pilots had optimal conditions for bombing — a cloud ceiling of at least 25,000 feet (7,600 meters) and visibility of more than five miles (8 kilometers). Tank-killing A-10 Warthogs have flown patrol, but, as of late Tuesday, they had not dared to dip down into the range of surface-to-air missiles to attack tanks directly.

Under strict rules to attack only when targets are visible to avoid civilian damage, pilots, flying mostly at night, have had to dart in and out of clear patches of sky to drop their payloads.

"The weather has not been in our favor," said Vice Admiral Scott Fry, director of operations for the military's Joint Staff. "It has gotten more difficult with each succeeding night." He refused to say how many missions had been canceled because of the weather.

While the Balkans are notorious for fog and rain, the week has been unusually difficult, officials said, putting

See ATTACK, Page 8



An image from Serbian television showing hundreds of people on the move in Pristina, the capital of Kosovo.

## Kosovo Refugees Follow Trail of Tears

By Peter Finn  
Washington Post Service

MORINA PASS, On the Albania-Yugoslavia border — For 10 hours, Ismet Kabashi, 50, and his neighbor, Nubi Kulla, 50, lay in a muddy ditch in their village of Pirane, near the southern Kosovo city of Prizren.

Their farm community of 700 people had been surrounded by Yugoslav troops late last week, and the two fled and hid as soldiers entered Pirane around 8:30 one morning. As they lay wet and shivering, they could hear soldiers going house to house, gunfire occasionally crackling.

By 6:30 P.M., the village had quieted, and the two emerged

and crept to their homes to get fresh clothes and check on their families. Mr. Kabashi said he returned to a slaughterhouse.

His father, Shabem Kabashi, 78, lay at the back of the sitting room, face up, the top of his head blown away. Malush Tulla, 70, a neighbor, lay dead in an armchair with bullet holes in his head. Mr. Tulla's wife, Dudie, also 70, lay face down, just inside the front door, blocking it as Mr. Kabashi tried to push it open.

"I have nothing now," Mr. Kabashi said after crossing into Albania on Tuesday with his mother, Gjylsha, 70, who sat silently in an open tractor cart that was packed with other

See REFUGEES, Page 8

## Allies' Bid to Halt Serbs Faces Serious Obstacles

Failure to Stop Milosevic Strains NATO Unity

By William Drozdiak  
Washington Post Service

BRUSSELS — Senior NATO officials say they confront serious military and political difficulties in halting a brutal Serb offensive that has already devastated Kosovo and overwhelmed neighboring states with a massive flood of refugees.

Allied commanders have revised their strategy to focus more firepower on disrupting Serb attacks on the ground and pummeling targets right up the chain of command.

But there are no guarantees that the broadened scope and accelerated tempo of bombing raids that was approved by allied governments early Wednesday will succeed. By the terms of its original mission, which the secretary-general of NATO, Javier Solana Madariaga, described as "the need to stop the killing and prevent a humanitarian disaster," NATO already appears to have failed.

Alliance commanders say the new strategy will take direct aim at Yugoslavia's political and military hierarchy, including President Slobodan Milosevic. General Klaus Naumann, chairman of NATO's military committee, said: "His sole interest is to cling to power. We are going to grind his armed forces to pieces and chip away at all of the instruments that keep him in power until we succeed."

Key decisions in the bombing campaign are placing enormous stress on the



Pope John Paul II is sending a delegation to Belgrade to discuss peace.

cumbersome process of maintaining consensus. When Italy and Greece raised the idea of a bombing pause over Easter, allied military commanders warned that a 10-day moratorium — from Good Friday to the celebration of Christian Orthodox Easter — would allow Mr. Milosevic to lay waste to Kosovo and finish his "ethnic cleansing" campaign with impunity.

In Rome, where the Italian government has had to repeatedly fend off

See STRATEGY, Page 10

## Indonesia Seen on Mend With a Rebound in '99

By Michael Richardson  
International Herald Tribune

JAKARTA — Indonesia's badly battered economy appears to be stabilizing and could return to growth before the year is out, according to officials and analysts who have been tracking it.

Their cautious reassessment came as Standard & Poor's Corp., the U.S.-based credit-rating concern, said Wednesday that the outlook for Indonesia's foreign and local currency debt was now stable.

It said this was so even though Indonesia's corporate sector had been devastated by the collapse of the rupiah as financial turmoil spread from Thailand to other parts of East Asia in 1997 and 1998.

The report, on the day before Indonesia starts its new budget year, followed several recent promising developments — including major surgery to restore the heavily indebted banking system to health and an agreement with foreign banks that allows local banks more time to repay their loans.

It attributed the improvement to moves by the Indonesian central bank, backed by the International Monetary Fund, to restore monetary discipline, stabilize the rupiah, and reduce inflation from almost 70 percent in 1998 to an

expected average of about 25 percent in 1999.

Indonesian financial markets were closed Wednesday for the end of the fiscal year. But the dollar was quoted at 8,745 rupiah at the close of trading on Tuesday — almost exactly the same level as a year earlier.

The dollar brought only 2,400 rupiah before the East Asian financial crisis struck in July 1997.

Hit by that crisis, Indonesia's economy shrank by 13 percent in 1998-99. But Domo Iskandar Djogjoseburo, managing director of Bank Indonesia, the

See INDONESIA, Page 14

## AGENDA

The Dollar			
New York	Wednesday 3 P.M.	previous close	
Euro	1.0755	1.0732	
Pound	1.612	1.6118	
Yen	119.025	120.295	
DM	1.8177	1.8242	
FF	6.0963	6.1178	

The Dow			
	Wednesday @ 3:30	percent change	
Dow Jones	9,809.20	-1.05%	
S&P 500			
	-7.46	1,293.29	
		-0.57%	
Nasdaq			
	-7.68	2,472.61	
		-0.31%	

## Consumer Spending Fuels U.S. Growth

The U.S. economy grew at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 6 percent, the fastest pace in more than two years, in the fourth quarter of 1998, revised Commerce Department figures showed. Vigorous consumer spending and an improved trade picture led the way. Page 13

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## U.S. Warns North Korea Not to Test or Sell Missiles

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SEOUL — The United States has warned North Korea of "very serious consequences" if it test-fires or exports its new long-range missiles, a senior U.S. official said Wednesday.

North Korea said it would not change its missile policy under "constant threats" from the United States, but there were reports that it was willing to consider limits on its missile program in return for cash compensation.

Any further flight-testing of long-range missiles and any further exports would have "very serious negative consequences" for the evolution of relations between the United States and North Korea, Robert Einhorn, the deputy assistant secretary of state for nonproliferation, said after flying into Seoul from Pyongyang.

Talks on the North Korean missile program have been held sporadically since April 1996.

But this round of talks was the first

since Pyongyang surprised the world last August by firing a new generation, three-stage rocket that flew over Japan and into the Pacific.

North Korea said it was only putting a small satellite into orbit, but the test has added to tension in its relations with several countries, especially Japan.

Mr. Einhorn is scheduled to fly to Tokyo on Thursday to brief Japanese officials. He held talks in Pyongyang on Monday and Tuesday about the North Korean missile program, and he said the discussions were substantive but achieved no breakthrough.

"This round of talks was highly substantive," he said. "We had frank exchanges. I can't say we made any breakthrough."

North Korea repeated its demand for compensation to end exports of missiles and missile technology, a senior U.S. administration official said.

See KOREA, Page 12

## Revival Built on a Glittering Museum

Guggenheim Bilbao Draws Crowds and Cash to Basque Country City

By T.R. Reid  
Washington Post Service

BILBAO, Spain — Can a single building bring a whole city back to life?

More precisely, can a single modern building designed for an abandoned shipyard by a laid-back California architect breathe new economic and cultural life into a decaying industrial city in the Spanish rust belt?

It would be a tall order for an ordinary building, but the sprawling, curving, shimmering titanium structure that Frank Gehry designed for the Guggenheim Museum Bilbao is anything but that. Philip Johnson, no mean architect himself, calls Mr. Gehry's new museum "the greatest building of our time." The Times of London says it is "the world's most exciting modern building."

And for Bilbao's debt-ridden government, which somehow scratched to-

gether \$100 million to place a huge bet on this daring structure, it has been a smashing success.

In the 18 months since the museum opened, tourism here in Spain's Basque Country has increased 28 percent, nearly all of it attributed to the Guggenheim.

A study by the consulting firm KPMG found that the museum "in its first 12 months generated added value and wealth in the economy of the Basque Country of more than \$160 million" — enough to create 3,800 jobs. For cities around the world, it has become the classic case study of economic revival based on culture.

"Normally, you couldn't say that a single building saved a city," said Josu Jon Imaz, commerce minister of the provincial government. "But this building — it's magic!"

"Our media image in Basque Country had unfortunately been shaped by our years of terrorist violence. But now

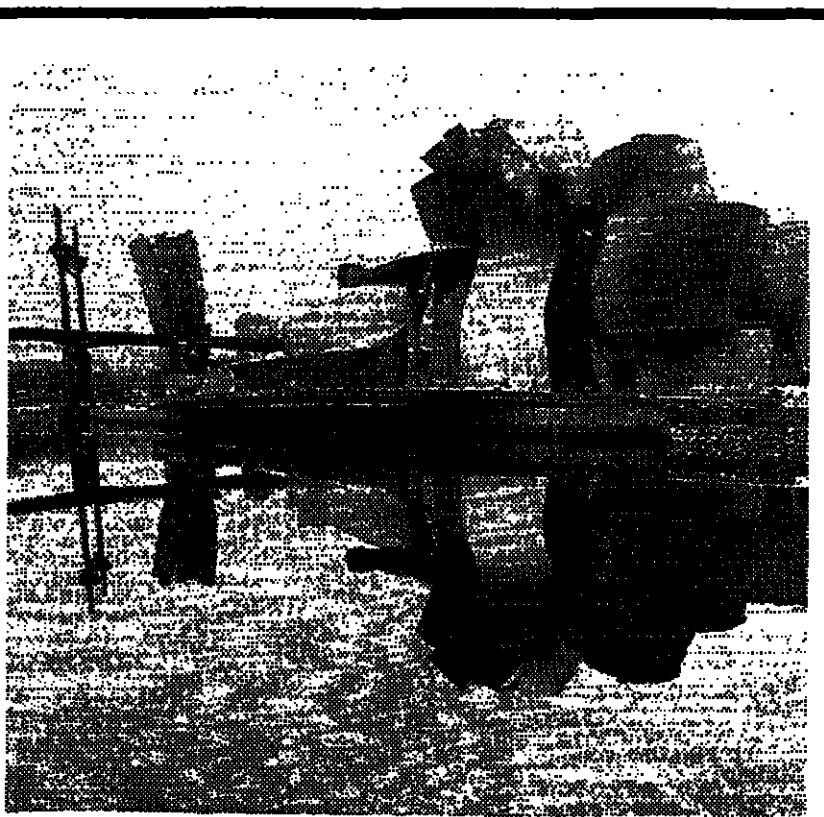
the reports are about our wonderful museum. We are depicted as modern, alive, a place that turned to the arts to improve the urban environment."

The commerce minister said that the impact goes beyond tourism, which has never been as important here in the gritty cities of northern Spain as it is on the sunny Mediterranean shores far to the south.

"To attract industry, a region needs a transport infrastructure, good communications, an educated labor force. We always had that, but who knew? Today, our Guggenheim Museum gets companies to come here in the first place, and then they see what we have to offer."

The Basque government has hired other prominent architects to help reverse its battered image. A new subway system, new bridges and a new airport are also in the works.

See BILBAO, Page 11



The museum added \$160 million to the local economy in 12 months.

Newsstand Prices	
Bahrain	1,000 BD
Cyprus	€ 1.00
Denmark	€ 17.00
France	€ 12.00
Germany	€ 10.00
Greece	€ 0.85
Great Britain	£1.00
India	€ 5.50
Japan	€ 1,250 JPY
Korea	€ 1,160
Malaysia	€ 700





## Vietnam Across the River/Sleepy Chinese Border Town

## For a Pickpocket, 12, the Pickings Are Good

By Seth Faison  
New York Times Service

**H**EKOU, China — Pert and smiley, with a sluggy walk and jerky manner, Du Renming looks as amiable as an overgrown puppy.

Days go by. Renming hangs out by a river that scrapes along the jagged underbelly of China's long southern girth, with Vietnam on the other side. Renming, 12, seems aimless, but he is always looking for an easy victim.

Here it comes. Maybe. A gaggle of red-capped tourists from northern China approach a clearing by the riverfront, chattering and snapping pictures. Renming circles in, eyes darting. He drifts alongside an overweight woman with a fat red purse, but she notices him getting close and clutches her moneybag, and he backs off.

Renming is a pickpocket. He survives, and thrives, feeding off the unsuspecting. He is in his element in this seedy border town, where cunning seems a virtue and lawlessness is rewarded.

Pasty-faced call girls loiter in front of "beauty parlors" that line the riverfront, offering a shampoo, a massage or more. Gambling takes place openly on card tables inside small storefronts. Heroin is readily available and cheap, coming from nearby Burma and Laos.

It is not a healthy environment for a child. Then again, it is not really a healthy place for anyone. Except maybe for someone looking for "black money," as the Chinese call income earned illicitly.

China's Communist officials often appear to outsiders like stern, authoritarian keepers of a well-oiled monolith. Outside Beijing, however, life on the ground often seems so chaotic and thinly monitored that the government has trouble keeping track, much less keeping control. That may be especially true in a border town.

A lot of youngsters here, Renming says, no longer bother with school.

"It's boring," he said. "My ma says I can learn more earning money on the street."

His mother, Yang Lihua, shucks sugarcane in front of a little stall where she also sells soft drinks and plastic footwear.

"He goes to school," she protested at first. But in the course of conversation, she softened. "Not every day. Sometimes."

**H**ER BANANA trade went bad last year, Mrs. Yang complained, as suppliers from Vietnam became too numerous. So with her soft drink stall barely breaking even, she says she needs the money her son brings in. How much is that?

"It depends," she said, demurring. "In part, it depends on how many times Renming gets caught by the local police, who usually let him go after his mother produces some 'compensation' in the form of cash. Sometimes, Renming says, his mother and the police squabble over the price. He has often spent the night in the local police station, waiting for a deal to be cut."

A few blocks away, a pimp named Liu, sporting a fine polo shirt and a crewcut, spends most afternoons



Renming, right, feeds off the unsuspecting. He is in his element in this seedy border town, where cunning seems a virtue and lawlessness is rewarded.

sitting outside a beauty parlor he runs, joined by his four "cows," as he calls his prostitutes.

Expressionless, they ignore the insults he regularly tosses their way.

"Business is bad," Mr. Liu moaned. "People aren't spending as much as they did last year."

Mr. Liu tried his hand in the banana trade, too, but gave up last year for the same reason as Mrs. Yang. Running a beauty parlor is better, he said, and the authorities do not bother him.

"The police here are all my friends," Mr. Liu said cheerfully, explaining that he is a former policeman himself.

Over at the bridge that leads to Vietnam, small-time trade seems brisk. Five Vietnamese peasants with cone-shaped straw hats push their transport, a single bicycle, loaded down with a dozen burlap sacks bursting with coconuts.

An old truck lurches across the bridge, arriving at the Chinese side with hump piled as high as a haystack, to be used for wharf pilings. A crowd of Vietnamese women, some dressed in the traditional *ao dai* gowns, tote cooking utensils, kiltwear and sacks of rice back home.

It is a lax border. Children playing in the river below the bridge often swim to the Vietnam side and back. No one seems to mind.

A plump border guard in a frayed uniform, or-

tensibly checking civilian traders, lets most of them pass unchecked. Courteous and talkative, he seemed most concerned one recent morning with explaining the history of the bridge.

"It was built in the Qing dynasty," he said, shifting into authoritative mode. "It was built by imperialist French and patriotic Chinese and it stayed open until 1979, when the war with Vietnam broke out."

The war between China and Vietnam, that is. "They beat you," the guard said to a visiting American. "But we completely demolished them."

A historian might differ. After China invaded Vietnam to "teach it a lesson" for its incursion into Cambodia, Vietnam's battle-tested army actually defeated the Chinese. It was years before the bridge reopened, in 1991.

But who wants to challenge a man in uniform? Back at Mrs. Yang's soda stand, Renming sipped a Sprite while he eyed passers-by. His mother was shucking sugarcane again, and on her forearm a faded tattoo spelled the word "regret."

"That was three years ago," she said, after her husband ran off with a younger woman, leaving her with two young children and a dying business.

"I'll never love again," she said simply, as though she had lost an old possession. "The main thing is to make money. Live and let live, that's the way."

Internet address:  
<http://www.ihl.com>

## EU Makes Plans to Aid Refugees From Kosovo

By Barry James  
International Herald Tribune

**BRUSSELS** — The European Union will discuss plans next week to take in refugees from Kosovo and set up a new fund to finance relief operations and repatriate displaced persons, officials said Wednesday.

Foreign ministers and probably interior and justice ministers "will talk about burden-sharing, in terms of financing and the number of people they take in, and the kind of minimum rights to grant the refugees who are arriving in EU countries," said a spokesman for the European Commission, Nico Wegter.

He said the commission, the EU's executive body, had proposed that governments set up an annual 15 million euro (\$16.2 million) fund for refugee relief and repatriation.

Earlier, the commission cleared 10 million euros to aid countries neighboring Kosovo and announced it would make 15 million euros available to finance economic projects in Albania, Macedonia and Montenegro. This was in addition to amounts and aid in kind pledged by European nations, including £10 million (\$16.1 million) from Britain, 75 million francs (\$12.3 million) from France, 25 million Deutsche marks (\$13.7 million) from Germany, 20 million Swiss francs (\$13.5 million) from Switzerland, and

significant amounts from Norway, Poland, Denmark and Sweden.

In the United States, President Bill Clinton on Wednesday authorized spending \$50 million to address the Kosovo refugee crisis, the White House said. Half of the money will represent services and supplies from the Defense Department and the other half will come from an emergency refugee account.

In addition, the U.S. Agency for International Development was coordinating efforts by dozens of relief groups, and the government earlier gave \$8.5 million to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to buy immediately needed stocks of food and medicine.

President Jacques Chirac of France called on the EU to coordinate a "broad plan to relieve the suffering of the refugees and help the countries welcoming them," according to a spokesman. He also suggested that ethnic Albanian refugees from Kosovo be given new identity papers to prove their citizenship. Refugees said Yugoslav forces had stripped them of documents to make it difficult for them to return.

The EU said it had enough money and supplies to cope with the flood of refugees in the near term, including stocks of food and medicines in Bosnia and Croatia. "The main problem is logistic," said a spokesman for the EU's commissioner for humanitarian affairs, Emma Bonino.

## Pacifists Speaking Up in Bonn

## Bombing Reported Causing 'Unrest' in Greens Party

By John Schmid  
International Herald Tribune

**FRANKFURT** — Pacifist factions from both center-left parties in Chancellor Gerhard Schröder's government are voicing doubts and opposition to NATO air strikes against Yugoslavia, political leaders said Wednesday.

The sharpest opposition came from the Greens party, the junior partner to Mr. Schröder's Social Democrats, with almost daily appeals since the weekend from the party's anti-war activists.

Hans-Christian Ströbele, a Greens member of the Bundestag, announced in Bonn that he had collected 500 signatures from within the party to demand an end to the bombardment.

Mr. Ströbele is leading an effort to organize a national party congress to debate the party's stand on Kosovo. If approved, then Mr. Ströbele will ask for a vote on a resolution to halt the military action, a spokesman for Mr. Ströbele said.

The air raids, which German pilots flying Tornado warplanes are taking part in the nation's first offensive military engagement since World War II, have caused "endless unrest" in the Greens party, Mr. Ströbele said.

Over the weekend, Mr. Ströbele joined six other Greens Bundestag members in a written declaration titled, "Halt

the Air Attacks Immediately!" On Tuesday, the party spokeswoman, Antje Radtke, a leader in the party's ideologically "fundamentalist" wing, said she was unwilling to support "the logic of military escalation."

The Greens entered national government for the first time in October. Foreign Minister Joschka Fischer, a leading Greens pragmatist, has supported Bonn's involvement in the eight-day-old air strikes.

Mr. Schröder also this week endured criticism from leaders in his own party. Henning Voscherau, former mayor of Hamburg and an influential Schröder ally, has become the leading Social Democratic critic of Bonn's participation.

"I consider your way wrong," Mr. Voscherau told Mr. Schröder in a meeting of the party's leadership on Monday, according to German press reports. A spokeswoman for the Social Democrats confirmed that some party delegates "aired their worries" at the meeting.

Mr. Schröder now faces a test of his "hardness," the daily Die Welt newspaper said in an editorial Wednesday. "As the Serbs in Kosovo continue to murder and evacuate, there are serious discussions in the party leadership of the SPD and Greens over the suspension of the NATO air attacks on Yugoslavia," Die Welt said.

## Joe Williams, Jazz Singer, Dies at 80

By Jon Pareles  
New York Times Service

**NEW YORK** — Joe Williams, whose urbane bass-baritone and suavely heart-broken songs made him one of the most important singers in jazz, died Monday in Las Vegas. He was 80.

Mr. Williams collapsed on a city street a few blocks from his home after walking out of Sunrise Hospital, where he had been admitted last week for a respiratory ailment. The hospital had reported him missing several hours before his body was found.

Ron Flud, the Clark County Coroner, said Mr. Williams had apparently died of natural causes.

As a blues and ballad singer, Mr. Williams was widely admired for his heartfelt tone and impeccable timing. "He sang real soul blues on which his perfect enunciation of the words gave the blues a new dimension," Duke Ellington wrote in his autobiography, "Music Is My Mistress." "All the accents were in the right places and on the right words."

Mr. Williams traded supple syncopations with big bands and small groups

and gave ballads a tender authority; his voice could also reach raw blue notes and breaking, ululating inflections that harked back to the music's African roots. As the singer with the Count Basie Orchestra in the 1950s, he carried the group to its commercial peak, beginning with what became his signature song, Memphis Slim's "Every Day (I Have the Blues)."

The jazz singer Cassandra Wilson said Tuesday: "He brought the blues from the country to the city. His voice is rich and it's bittersweet, but it's a very composed sound. Everything is well-formed in his mind before he opens his mouth, and it's flawlessly executed. He reminds me of autumn. His voice is bronze and burnt sienna and golden, warm and enveloping, just an incredible instrument. It's a life's work to create that kind of a sound."

Mr. Williams reached his broadest audience in the 1980s with occasional television appearances on "The Cosby Show" as Grandpa Al, whose reminiscences about Chicago were often drawn from his own life. But his recording career continued into the 1990s. His album "Nothin' but the Blues" won

him a Grammy Award in 1984 as best jazz vocalist.

He was named Joseph Goreed when he was born to a teen-aged mother on Dec. 12, 1918, in the small town of Cordele, Georgia. When he was 3, his grandmother took him to Chicago, where his mother had gone to work as a cook; he lived with his mother and aunt, who both played the piano.

He sang in church, learned some piano and listened to jazz and opera on the radio, particularly to Ethel Waters, whose precise diction and deep emotion left a lasting impression on his style.

He started singing with a teen-aged gospel quartet when he was 14. A year later, he was found to have tuberculosis and had to have a lung collapsed for treatment, but his voice was undamaged.

Well into the 1990s, Mr. Williams was one of the most dependably moving performers in jazz. Standing nearly still, perhaps with his hands folded in front of him, he would make ballads sound like resonant, intimate conversation, then open up a blues with a voice that was both knowing and heartfelt.

He is survived by his wife, Jilleen Hughes-D'Aeth, and daughter.

## TRAVEL UPDATE

## Iberia Strike Causes Cancellations

**MADRID (AP)** — Spain's state-owned airline, Iberia, and striking pilots have failed so far to end a work stoppage that is causing disruptions for Easter holiday travelers.

Iberia, which is being privatized, said it had canceled 400 flights in the first four days of the strike, and plans to scrap another 185 between Thursday and Monday. The carrier averages 800 flights a day.

Pilots called the strike to protest what they call Iberia's failure to sign a new contract and its hiring of new pilots at a lower pay scale than the existing one.

## Staff on Airlines Neglect Disabled

**WASHINGTON (NYT)** — Disabled air travelers are often mistreated by airline personnel and denied special accom-

modations, including access to wheelchairs and escorts, in violation of a 1986 law, according to a report by the National Council on Disability.

The federal advisory group's report recommends changes in the law and in enforcement by the Transportation Department.

## JFK To Get Wind Shear Detector

**WASHINGTON (NYT)** — Twenty-four years after a crash near John F. Kennedy International Airport in New York was caused by wind shear, New York City is finally expected to get a new radar to spot the problem.

Every other major U.S. airport already has the wind-shear detection system, which senses movements in dust or water vapor. It looks for a phenomenon called a "microburst," in which wind blows straight down and then fans out horizontally.

## Japan Air Lines Goes Smokeless

**TOKYO (AP)** — Japan Air Lines will ban smoking on all international flights as of Thursday — but it will offer passengers an alternative. Those who find the transition to smoke-free flying troublesome can ask their flight attendant for help. They will receive a small plastic tube to help them suppress the urge, said Irene Jackson, a JAL spokeswoman. "It's for oral gratification," she said.

Museum staff in Portugal plan to strike over Easter, disrupting tourism in a protest at having to work too many public holidays. Lisbon's Ancient Art Museum and 16th century Jeronimos monastery are among sites likely to shut down during the strike.

The United States will maintain its ban on direct flights to Nigeria for the near future despite improved bilateral relations, according to a U.S. diplomat. The diplomat, who asked not to be named, said Tuesday that security remained a concern at Lagos's international airport, despite warming relations.

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## WEATHER

Forecast for Friday through Sunday, as provided by AccuWeather.

Europe				Asia			
City	Today	High	Low	City	Today	High	Low
Amsterdam	10/14	54/58	48/52	Beijing	10/14	54/58	48/52
London	10/14	54/58	48/52	Delhi	10/14	54/58	48/52
Paris	10/14	54/58	48/52	Hong Kong	10/14	54/58	48/52
Rome	10/14	54/58	48/52	Manila	10/14	54/58	48/52
Stockholm	10/14	54/58	48/52	Seoul	10/14	54/58	48/52
Tokyo	10/14	54/58	48/52	Taipei	10/14	54/58	48/52
Warsaw	10/14	54/58	48/52	Yokohama	10/14	54/58	48/52
Winnipeg	10/14	54/58	48/52				
Zurich	10/14	54/58	48/52				
North America				Latin America			
Albuquerque	10/14	54/58	48/52	Buenos Aires	10/14	54/58	48/52
Atlanta	10/14	54/58	48/52	Caracas	10/14	54/58	48/52
Boston	10/14	54/58	48/52	Guatemala City	10/14	54/58	48/52
Chicago	10/14	54/58	48/52	La Paz	10/14	54/58	48/52
Dallas	10/14	54/58	48/52	Lima	10/14	54/58	48/52
Denver	10/14	54/58	48/52	Managua	10/14	54/58	48/52
Detroit	10/14	54/58	48/52	Medan	10/14	54/58	48/52
Houston	10/14	54/58	48/52	Montevideo	10/14	54/58	48/52
Los Angeles	10/14	54/58	48/52	Quito	10/14	54/58	48/52
Miami	10/14	54/58	48/52	Santiago	10/14	54/58	48/52
Minneapolis	10/14	54/58	48/52	Sao Paulo	10/14	54/58	48/52
Phoenix	10/14	54/58	48/52	Santiago	10/14	54/58	48/52
Portland	10/14	54/58	48/52	Valparaiso	10/14	54/58	48/52
San Francisco	10/14	54/58	48/52				
Seattle	10/14	54/58	48/52				
St. Louis	10/14	54/58	48/52				
Tempe	10/14	54/58	48/52				
Wichita	10/14	54/58	48/52				
Winnipeg	10/14	54/58	48/52				
Yonkers	10/14	54/58	48/52				

## WEEKEND SKI REPORT

Resort	Depth	U	Mts.	Plots	Res.	State	Score	Comments	Resort	Depth	U	Mts.	Plots	Res.	State	Score	Comments
Andorra	80	90	Good	Open	Var	280	80% plots open, upper runs best		Italy	80	115	Fair	Open	Pd	280		Ice resort runs, ok on higher runs
Austria									Bormio	138	280	Fair	Open	Var	270		25 Wils open, good snow
Canada	80	300	Good	Hard	Spring	283	Very good skiing		Corvina	28	100	Good	Open	Var	270		Good on upper slopes, melting on lower
France	10	150	Good	Open	Var	282	52 lifts open, icy low down		Courmayeur	60	230	Good	Hard	Pd	280		24 Wils open, good spring conditions
Germany	140	290	Good	Open	Var	283	Excellent spring skiing		Livigno	80	100	Good	Open	Var	280		Good snow and great lifts all open
Italy	0	135	Good	Open	Var	303	50 lifts open, good on upper slopes		Selva	10	60	Fair	Open	Pd	283	61	Icy in village, best at top
Japan	0	135	Good	Open	Var	283	28 lifts open with best top lifts		Switzerland								
Malaysia	40	140	Good	Open	Spring	283	Good skiing throughout resort		Wengen	110	110	Good	Open	Var	240		18 lifts open with plenty of snow
Spain	70	480	Good	Open	Var	245	Most lifts open, great snow at top		Garmisch								
Sweden									Grans Moränen	290	280	Good	Hard	Pd	280		800m on glacier, best slopes
Switzerland									Ischgl	290	280	Good	Hard	Pd	280		25 lifts open, good snow, good conditions
USA									Klosters	80	280	Good	Open	Pd	280		44 Wils open, well groomed pistes
									Murren	80	350	Good	Open	Pd	270		44 Wils open, great skiing conditions
									Sesia Foa	105	280	Good	Open	Var	280		23 lifts open, great skiing on glacier
									St. Moritz	90	110	Good	Hard	Pd	270		Best skiing higher up
									Val d'Aosta	90	180	Good	Open	Var	280		270 lifts open, great skiing conditions
									Wengen	45	180	Good	Open	Var	270		26 lifts open with great spring skiing
									Zermatt	70	280	Good	Open	Var	270		Good spring skiing
									USA								
									Aspen	120	140	Good	Open	Var	270		Good skiing on all 4 mountains
									Breckenridge	132	185	Good	Open	Spring	280		Conditions will good
									Crested Butte	110	125	Good	Open	Var	280		Plenty of snow
									Grand Valley	120	215	Good	Open	Var	280		Most of snow melt, good skiing
									Mammoth	300	380	Good	Open	Var	280		Most of snow melt, good skiing
									Park City	215	225	Good	Open	Spring	280		Moderate melt, good snow
									Vail	104	128	Good	Open	Spring	280		All 30 lifts open with plenty of snow
									Whistler Park	129	189	Good	Open	Var	280		Plenty of good skiing
									Key/Lift Depth in m	129	189	Good	Open	Var	280		Plenty of moderate slopes, Pres. Plots



## THE AMERICAS

## A Hat-Passing Race for 2000 Hopefuls, With Dollars a Sign of Their Strength

By Richard L. Berke  
New York Times Service

AUSTIN, Texas — Presidential candidates, who always seem desperate for money, have been racing around the country even more feverishly in the last several days, hitting up contributors at back-to-back fund-raising events and twisting arms even tighter than usual.

The White House hopefuls have been scrambling to meet a daunting deadline: They wanted to amass as much money as they could by the close of business on Wednesday.

This frenzy was set off because first-quarter fund-raising reports that candidates file with the Federal Election Commission cover the period through March 31.

Since there are few tangible ways to gauge a candidate's strength 10 months before the first votes are cast, these first

filings have taken on outsized importance. The hope among campaigns is that they can demonstrate, through raw dollar, their credibility among party leaders and in the press.

Early money is particularly vital in the 2000 race because with a compressed calendar of party contests, most contenders will have to collect the bulk of their war chests this year.

Expectations are highest, of course, for the two early favorites, Governor George Bush of Texas and Vice President Al Gore. It is in their interest to play up the importance of early money.

Asked in an interview in Austin on Tuesday how crucial the first-quarter report would be, Mr. Bush said, "It's the first bit of real hard news there is in a campaign."

His finance chairman, Don Evans, said Mr. Bush would probably take in about \$4 million.

By contrast, former Vice President Dan Quayle, who, his advisers said, expects to raise \$2 million, played down expectations.

"We're going to have the necessary money to get our message out," he said. Recalling how former Governor John Connally of Texas spent \$13 million in the Republican primaries in 1980 and won just one delegate, he added, "This idea that you need to be No. 1 in fund raising — well President Connally found out that wasn't true."

Indeed, as in the case of Mr. Connally and another Texas Republican four years ago, Senator Phil Gramm, reading too much into these reports can be an arbitrary exercise. Many campaigns have just gotten under way. Elizabeth Dole, for example, has scheduled her first big fund-raiser for late April.

Yet sometimes these early filings are quite telling. "It shows you're in the

game," said Rick Wright, the national finance director for former Senator Bill Bradley, Democrat of New Jersey.

In 1988, Michael Dukakis collected more money, earlier, than any other Democratic presidential candidate. His fat bank account forced political professionals and prospective supporters to take him seriously — and those early perceptions helped him win the nomination.

"They all want to look good," said Stan Huckaby, a consultant who is advising several Republican presidential candidates on how to set up their fund-raising structures. "But I don't think in the first quarter you really know anything."

"If you had a candidate who raised a small amount of money by the 31st of March, to know how he's really doing you should ask specific questions such as: Does he have major fund-raisers

planned in April or May that didn't show up in the report?"

That has not stopped campaigns from instructing their staffs to be sure to deposit every check by March 31. (The quarterly reports do not actually have to be filed with the Federal Election Commission until April 15.) And it has not stopped campaigns from trying to lower expectations about how much they will raise.

Advisers to Mr. Gore, for example, have been telling reporters in recent days that his only rival for the Democratic nomination, Mr. Bradley, has been wildly successful in raising money.

Mr. Gore has been raising money longer than Mr. Bush, and his advisers said they expected to take in as much as \$7 million. As part of the vice president's end-of-the-quarter hectic push for money, his campaign mailed a solicitation to 500,000 people on March 17 and held fund-raising events in Chicago and

Birmingham, Alabama, on Monday. Most other campaigns have had to hustle even more bluntly. Senator John McCain, Republican of Arizona, integrated the quarterly reports into his pitch.

"At the end of March, we will file an FEC report," he said at a breakfast in Washington last week. "That will be the next judgment that the chattering class around here will make. We will have raised a sufficient amount of money to be credible."

Ever mindful of Mr. Bush, he added, "We're not going to raise the most money."

Another candidate, Senator Robert Smith, Republican of New Hampshire, also was making excuses even before the end of the filing period.

"Unfortunately, we didn't start raising money until the end of February, literally," he said he could get by anyway because "I'm a very frugal guy."

## Smoking Suit Ends in Award Of \$81 Million

By Barry Meier  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A state jury in Portland, Oregon, has ordered the largest award yet in a smoking-related lawsuit, ruling that Philip Morris Cos. must pay \$81 million to the family of a man who smoked Marlboro cigarettes for four decades before he died.

The verdict Tuesday, coming just a month after a San Francisco jury awarded \$51 million in another case brought by an individual smoker against Philip Morris, could indicate that the tobacco industry's legal fortunes may have shifted, analysts said. In recent years, the public has witnessed a constant drumbeat of documents damaging to cigarette makers, which industry analysts say may be a factor in the jury decisions.

For example, in both cases involving Philip Morris, the juries called for large punitive damages, which are meant to punish a company for its behavior. In its decision Tuesday, the jury awarded \$79.5 million in punitive damages and \$1.6 million in compensatory damages to the family of Jesse Williams, a janitor who died in 1997, five months after lung cancer was diagnosed. In the San Francisco case, the jury awarded \$50 million in punitive damages.

Mr. Williams' wife, Mayola, said Tuesday that he had had a dying wish.



Mayola Williams, left, and her daughter, Joann, smiling in Oregon after they won the biggest liability award ever against a tobacco company.

"He wanted to make cigarette companies stop lying about the health problems of smokers," she told The Associated Press. "This jury agreed with his goals."

Philip Morris, which is appealing the California verdict, said that it would also appeal the Oregon verdict. Higher courts have thrown out the few previous verdicts by smokers in cigarette-related lawsuits, often on procedural grounds.

"No verdict has ever withstood an appeal and we don't believe this will be a first one," said Gregory Little, the associate general counsel for Philip

Morris, which is the largest U.S. cigarette maker.

Gary Black, a tobacco industry analyst with Sanford C. Bernstein & Co. in New York, said that added to the California decision, the Oregon verdict suggested that the industry's \$206 billion settlement last year with 46 states had failed to put its legal troubles to rest.

Under that agreement, which resolved lawsuits brought by the states to recover health care expenses related to smoking, individual smokers and groups of them can still sue. Four states earlier settled their claims in deals with the industry.

## Kosovo Spotlight Shines on Gore

By Katharine Q. Seelye  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — While some Republican presidential candidates are trying to avoid the thorny subject of American involvement in Kosovo, Vice President Al Gore does not have that luxury.

The vice president is inextricably entwined with the Clinton administration's policy on the bombing campaign. He describes himself as an "active participant" in the decision-making, and he has been a strong advocate of the bombing while he campaigns and raises money across the country — a political pursuit that Republicans have called "a disgrace" while Americans are at risk in the aerial conflict.

Behind the scenes, Mr. Gore was the one who informed former Presidents George Bush, Gerald Ford and Jimmy Carter of the impending air strikes.

He called Prime Minister Yevgeni Primakov of Russia to tell him that NATO was beginning the bombings, leading Mr. Primakov to cancel a meeting in Washington and turn his flight around over the Atlantic.

Mr. Gore has been meeting privately with President Bill Clinton and participates in military briefings at the White House.

In expressing his support for the bombing, Mr. Gore said in Alabama, "Despite the risks, in my opinion, we are doing the right thing."

Administration officials say that Mr. Gore has always carried weight on foreign affairs in the White House, partly because of his military service — he worked as an army journalist for seven

months in Vietnam — and because he specialized in subjects such as arms control during his eight years in the Senate.

"The vice president always comes to the table prepared and with strong views," said Joe Lockhart, Mr. Clinton's spokesman. "I know the president relies on him. He's the one who has no institutional representation; he doesn't represent the Pentagon, he doesn't represent the State Department."

Mr. Clinton has largely been using Mr. Gore, though, as a public spokesman on the U.S.-led NATO bombings. "One of the best roles he can play is articulating the policy," an administration official said.

When the bombing began last week, Mr. Gore's team considered scrapping a long-planned political trip to New Hampshire. But they concluded that the amount of press attention that he would attract — this was the first trip on which he was to mingle with small groups of voters — would be useful in helping to advance the administration's policy.

Indeed, while he was in North Conway, New Hampshire, on Friday night, his interviews about Kosovo with local television stations were broadcast by the national networks.

Mr. Gore said that although the decision to begin air strikes was a difficult one, "it was not an especially controversial decision internally" because the administration was convinced that President Slobodan Milosevic of Yugoslavia was committing atrocities.

"Everybody understands this guy is a butcher," Mr. Gore said, adding that he expected the bombing to continue for a long time.

In a half-dozen speeches throughout his two-day swing across New Hampshire, the vice president talked about the bombings.

At a gathering of about 70 people in a living room in Concord, he described Mr. Milosevic this way: "He's one of these junior-league Hitler types who tries to hold on to power by stirring up hatred among his own people."

He said of American participation in the bombing, "If we stood by and did nothing while this kind of activity occurred, we would not be true to our values."

In response to a question, Mr. Gore said: "I do not support the introduction of ground troops in combat settings in the Balkans. I believe we can achieve our objectives through the use of air power."

That comment was a clearer formulation than other administration officials, including Mr. Clinton, have offered in their briefings and speeches, when they have taken care to say they have "no plans" for ground troops.

Mr. Gore is virtually the only presidential candidate who, whether by design or duty, has tied himself so definitively to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization mission, and if the Kosovo campaign turns sour and loses public support, he would have the most difficult time extricating himself politically.

Mr. Gore's only rival for the Democratic nomination, Bill Bradley, a former senator from New Jersey, has raised red flags about the effort, saying that the administration has no clear exit strategy and that the nation runs the risk of a Vietnam-like quagmire.

## BOOKS

APOCALYPSE PRETTY SOON  
Travels in End-Time America

By Alex Heard. Illustrated. 360 pages. \$24.95. W.W. Norton.

Reviewed by  
Maureen Corrigan

AS THE hours tick down to the end of the millennium and anxiety escalates over the advent of the Antichrist, computer bugs and Dick Clark's ultimate "New Year's Rockin' Eve," I catch myself fantasizing about the old story of Rip Van Winkle. Ah, to meet some mischievous Catskill Mountain dwarfs, as Rip did, drink their sleep-inducing draft and awaken 20 years hence.

I am even more drawn to the notion of snoozing through the turn of the millennium after reading Alex Heard's "Apocalypse Pretty Soon," a book populated by the kind of people for whom the phrase "get a life" was coined.

Heard, an editor at Wired magazine who has been an editor and reporter for The New Republic, The New York Times Magazine and other publications, has spent the last 10 years interviewing many of his fellow Americans who believe that weird things will happen in the near future.

There are the Uranians, who with an almost poignant faith in the power of education, expect that in 2001 a stack of interlocking spaceships will land in the California desert, where a bevy of extraterrestrial-

als from different planets will establish a New Age university. Far darker in their predictions are Earth Changers, who warn that Mother Earth has had enough of human-kind's abuse and will soon unleash a vengeful rash of famine, disease, floods and continent-altering earthquakes.

Heard sums up the Earth Changers' theology with the catchy motto, "My planet wants me dead."

Heard also spent time with dreamers of immortality. There are the life-extensionists who believe that megadoses of vitamins will keep them breathing for centuries, and the cryonics techies who plan to keep their bodies (or at least their heads) on ice until scientific advances grant them eternal life. We also meet a jolly bunch of libertarians who want to greet the millennium in their own South Pacific micronation called the Freedomland of Merica.

To give his subjects their due, Heard resolved that he would try not to practice what he devoutly calls "journalism with intent to kill" and that he "would attempt to understand things from the believers' perspective, always based on deep immersion in their canonical texts and first-hand reporting." Heroically, he plows his way through books with titles like, "Why Die?" "If We Can Keep a Severed Head Alive..." and "How to Start Your Own Country."

Despite Heard's intrepid investigative skills, however, his book about believers in Revelation, sacred and pro-

fane, does not contain many revelations of its own. His big discovery is that most millennialists, despite their gloom-and-doom predictions, are upbeat because they have faith that the coming world will be better than the old. Otherwise, "Apocalypse Pretty Soon" simply confirms something most of its readers already know: America is a big country and there are a lot of ding-a-lings out there.

Heard's wobbly stance as a cultural anthropologist further undermines his intellectual authority.

In interviewing amiable subjects like the Uranians or hard-core members of the Christian Identity movement, he keeps his distance. But when he and his wife attend a weekend session at a private institute in Virginia devoted to the study of the paranormal, the quest turns personal: "I've always vaguely wanted to believe we will exist again as whooshing spirits," he writes. "Ever since my dad died, in 1979, I'd slowly moved further in that direction."

Similarly, when he describes going to services at a Pentecostal church in Harlem for a few months, it is not clear what he thinks or how he represents himself. Throughout his book, he either needed to take the rhetorical (and perhaps even emotional) risk of "going native" or he should have maintained his professional boundaries and chanced being seen as elitist.

Heard's relationship to his subjects and their beliefs is further muddled by his most

likable quality as a narrator — his sense of humor. Despite his avowal to try to walk a mile in the millennialists' shoes, he cannot help cracking wise at the absurdity of the sights he is seeing along the way.

Frequently, though, his humor manifests itself in glib, breezy language that betokens his hipper-than-thou self-image. Though he professes admiration for Arthur Blessitt, an evangelist whose goal is to carry an 80-pound wooden cross to every nation in the world before 2000, he cheekily characterizes Blessitt's mission as "humping the timber." Heard also has a wearisome habit of constantly invoking pop-culture icons and, thus, implicitly trivializing his subjects.

Various millennialists and Uranians are compared to the likes of Aunt Clara from "Bewitched" and Dr. Zaius from "Planet of the Apes." Heard needed to go beyond these citations and make substantive connections to the recurring appearances of utopian and dystopian crystal-ball gazers in American history.

Perhaps "Apocalypse Pretty Soon" would have worked better as a series of magazine pieces in which Heard's witty voice would not have exhausted itself against the exigencies of writing a book that purports to be more than just entertainment.

Maureen Corrigan, book critic for the National Public Radio program "Fresh Air," wrote this for The New York Times.

## POLITICAL NOTES

## Giuliani Clarifies Web Motive

NEW YORK — Mayor Rudolph Giuliani, the undeclared Republican candidate for U.S. Senate, says a Web site set up by his supporters was not intended as an attack on Hillary Rodham Clinton but rather as an effort to capitalize on the fund-raising opportunity presented by her potential Senate candidacy.

Mr. Giuliani said he would be politically remiss not to take advantage of all the attention raised by Mrs. Clinton.

"The reality," he said, "is that we want to take advantage of those people who think that she shouldn't run for the Senate, of which there are many and who feel very fervently about it. I would be foolish if I didn't take advantage of that. It's an opportunity that she's presented us."

## For Christopher, a Last Laugh

WASHINGTON — Former Secretary of State Warren Christopher, still dapper and still a master at deadpan humor, was a stand-up comic at the unveiling of his official portrait at the State Department.

"Having your portrait painted is a strange experience," he said to a crowd including President Bill Clinton and Mr. Christopher's replacement, Madeleine Albright, who presided over the unveiling of the portrait by Everett Raymond Kinsler.

"At the same time, to anyone who has served in Washington, there is something oddly familiar about it. First you're repainted into a corner, then you're hung out to dry, and finally you're framed," he deadpanned to laughter in the State Department's ornate Benjamin Franklin Room.

## In Alabama, Deadlock Is Over

ATLANTA — After more than a month of fierce factional deadlock and ridicule, the Alabama state Senate found its way out of the procedural chaos that had prevented any legislation from being passed and threatened to paralyze state government.

Faced with a deadline that was jeopardizing Governor Donald Siegelman's first-year legislative agenda, the governor's Democratic allies agreed to return some of the power that they had stripped from Lieutenant Governor Steve Windom, a Republican. In exchange, Mr. Windom agreed to share control over the Senate with Democratic leaders.

## Away From Politics

• Texas has executed a man who spent 25 years on death row, the longest of any current inmate. Robert Excell White, 61, was executed by lethal injection in Huntsville for the murders of four people in 1974. (AP)

• The Immigration and Naturalization Service is deploying 200 agents to help law enforcement agencies in 11 states. It announced the formation of 43 quick response teams that will be sent to Arkansas, Colorado, Georgia, Iowa, Kentucky, Missouri, Nebraska, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee and Utah. (AP)

• Anne Arundel County in Maryland has scrapped its adopt-a-road program rather than let the Ku Klux Klan participate and have its signs posted along a mile of roadway. (AP)

• Ford Motor Co. said it would be the first major carmaker to install an emergency trunk release as a standard feature. All Ford, Lincoln and Mercury cars sold in the United States and Canada will have the feature. (AP)

## BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

THOUSANDS of players from around North America and a handful from other countries converged on Vancouver, British Columbia, for the 11 days of the American Contract Bridge League's Spring Nationals. Many will recall the only previous such occasion there, or anywhere else in Western Canada, a quarter-century ago.

That tournament ended in a Canadian triumph: A young and little-known foursome including Joe Silver and Eric Kokish of Montreal captured the prestigious Vanderbilt Knockout Teams title. Their teammates were two California brothers, Dave and Bob

Crossley. At the time they were respectively 33, 26, 25 and 23, the youngest team ever to win the Vanderbilt, even today. In the final they won by 30 imps against a Precision team led by Kathie Wei.

On the third deal, shown in the diagram, Silver as South brought home an aggressive slam contract that hinged on the opening lead. East had doubled a cue-bid of five spades to suggest a lead in that suit, but West thought he knew better. Using the Rosing style of lower from touching honors, he led the heart queen, the card he would have chosen without any other indications. But the sequel showed that he was wrong.

Silver allowed the heart queen to hold, and won

West's trump shift in the dummy. He crossed to the club king, finessed the heart jack successfully, and cashed dummy's remaining trump honor. Next he crossed to the club ace and ruffed the 10 with dummy's last trump. A spade was thrown on the heart ace, and the play of the spade ace and a spade ruff permitted him to draw the missing trump.

He had made a slam thanks to favorable breaks and a favorable lead. In the replay, North-South rested in five diamonds, and the Silver team gained 11 imps. East probably had something to say about the heart lead against six diamonds: It swung 22 imps, a large part of the eventual margin of victory.

NORTH (D)			
♠ A J 8 7 6			
♥ A J 3			
♦ K Q 3			
♣ 6 4			
WEST			
♠ 9 5			
♥ K Q 10 9			
♦ 9 8 4			
♣ 9 8 7 5			
EAST			
♠ K Q 10 4			
♥ 8 6 3 2			
♦ J 10			
♣ J 3 2			
SOUTH			
♠ 3 2			
♥ 7 5			
♦ A 7 6 3 2			
♣ A K Q 10			
East and West were vulnerable.			
The bidding:			
North	East	South	West
1 ♠	Pass	2 ♠	Pass
3 ♠	Pass	4 ♠	Pass
4 ♠	Pass	5 ♠	Pass
5 ♠	Dbl.	5 ♠	Pass
Pass	Pass		
West led the heart queen.			

## McDougal Court Allows Testimony Against Starr

Los Angeles Times Service

LITTLE ROCK, Arkansas — The judge in the Susan McDougal contempt trial has decided that the jury can hear allegations of harassment against the office of Kenneth Starr made by a Virginia woman under indictment in the Monica Lewinsky investigation.

The ruling Tuesday was a key victory for Mrs. McDougal in trying to turn the tables on Mr. Starr, and effectively put him on trial for aggressive tactics used in prosecuting her and other supporters of President Bill Clinton. Mrs. McDougal has sought to show that Julie Hiatt Steele, a minor figure in the Clinton-Lewinsky saga, suffered the sort of intimidation and abuse that Mrs. McDougal claims was wrought upon her.

But prosecutors said Mrs. Steele's testimony was irrelevant, and they were clearly taken aback by the decision of U.S. District Court Judge George Howard Jr. to allow the jury to hear it, probably on Friday. "We're treading on dangerous, dangerous ground here," Julie Myers, the associate independent counsel, told the judge.

Ms. Steele goes on trial May 3. At the request of Mr. Starr's prosecutors, a grand jury in Virginia indicted her in January on four felony counts of obstructing justice and making a false statement in connection with her sworn testimony regarding Mr. Clinton's alleged groping of her one-time friend, Kathleen Willey.

Ms. Steele originally supported Mrs. Willey's version of events, saying Mrs. Willey confided in her immediately after the alleged encounter in the White House with Mr. Clinton in 1993. She later retracted that statement in sworn testimony, saying she had been lying. But prosecutors believe the retraction was a lie, made at the urging of Mr. Clinton's supporters.

Ms. Steele testified for 10 minutes Tuesday afternoon, outside the presence of the jury, telling Judge Howard what she would say if allowed to testify at Mrs. McDougal's trial.

She portrayed herself as a victim of unfair tactics employed by Mr. Starr's Washington prosecutors and FBI agents, saying she was misled into thinking she might be a witness — not a target — of their investigation.

## SKANDIFOND INTERNATIONAL SICAV

16, Boulevard Royal  
L-2449 LUXEMBOURG  
R.C. Luxembourg B 35166

## NOTICE TO THE SHAREHOLDERS

The Board of Directors of the Company has decided the following relevant amendments to the prospectus of the SICAV with effective one month after this publication: Change of the investment policy as follows of the:

## SKANDIFOND INTERNATIONAL NORCE OBLIGASJONFOND

This Sub-Fund shall invest only in interest bearing securities issued by government, state, municipality or similar public entities in zone A or issued by or guaranteed by a multinational entity where at least one member country is a member of the EMU. The net asset value per share is expressed in Norwegian Kroner, only "A" shares are offered.

Zone A includes the following Nations: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Greece, Germany, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Switzerland, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom and USA.

The shareholders of the SKANDIFOND INTERNATIONAL NORCE OBLIGASJONFOND Sub-Fund have the possibility either to redeem their shares at net asset value or to switch their shares to any other Sub-Funds of the SKANDIFOND INTERNATIONAL SICAV without any expenses during a one month period after this publication.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS



## EDITORIALS/OPINION

# Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

## Step Up the Bombing

### Uncleanse Kosovo

Russia's effort to negotiate an end to the war in Kosovo seems to have fizzled. After talks with the Russian prime minister, Yevgeny Primakov, Serbian strongman Slobodan Milosevic has offered nothing more than a partial withdrawal of his forces from Kosovo and a promise to conduct further talks — and that much only if NATO first ceases its bombing. Given the atrocities that his troops are now conducting against civilians throughout Kosovo, allowing any Serbian forces to remain would be akin to leaving the guards in charge of the concentration camps. President Bill Clinton and his NATO allies were right to reject the overture immediately.

The barbarity of the Milosevic onslaught is appalling. Whole towns are in flames. Tens of thousands of men, women and children are being forced at gunpoint to flee their homes and trudge through snow to Kosovo's borders. There are reports of summary executions, of mass killings, of rapes. This is a tactic that the world has seen before from Mr. Milosevic. He is "cleansing" Kosovo of its ethnic Al-

banians — which is to say, of 90 percent of its population. He may then seek to repopulate Kosovo with ethnic Serbs and dare NATO to undo his criminal handiwork.

NATO cannot allow this ethnic cleansing to stand. As Robin Cook, the British foreign secretary, said on Tuesday, "any settlement now must involve the ability of those refugees to return in security, free from fear, with an international guarantee, to their homes." That means, in practice, a full withdrawal of Serbian forces and deployment of a NATO protection force on the ground.

To accomplish this goal, NATO governments should give their commander, General Wesley Clark, the freedom to bomb whatever targets he deems militarily important, from tanks in Kosovo to headquarters buildings in Belgrade, where the ethnic cleansing has been planned. NATO governments also must be prepared to continue the campaign for as long as necessary, warning their publics that some allied planes are almost certain to be shot down. Mr. Milosevic leaves the civilized world no other choice.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

### Retort to Milosevic

The failure of Russian peacemaking and the unabated Serbian assault on Kosovo on Tuesday left the United States and its NATO allies understandably frustrated. After a week of bombing raids, the alliance's air offensive against Serbia has not produced the quick capitulation by Slobodan Milosevic that President Bill Clinton and European leaders hoped to see. As additional warplanes were ordered into combat this week, and tactics were adjusted to target Serbian army forces on the ground in Kosovo, it is reasonable to wonder if NATO commanders prepared a sufficiently intense and extensive aerial campaign.

News reports from NATO headquarters in Brussels suggest that military planners there and at the Pentagon presumed that several nights of limited missile attacks and bombing runs against Serbian targets would convince Mr. Milosevic to accept a peace plan for Kosovo. His history of renegeing under fire might have added to that expectation. But as Mr. Clinton and other NATO leaders direct the fight against Serbia, they must now insist that more airpower be brought into play, even if some NATO members are uneasy about this.

Although the first objective of air strikes had to be the destruction of Serbia's air defenses, military planners should have prepared to accomplish that job more quickly so that aircraft and helicopters could move against Serbian tanks, artillery and ground

forces in Kosovo. The ferocity of the Serbian sweep across Kosovo seems to have surprised NATO, which only this week made its first efforts to attack these Serbian ground forces in the field. NATO commanders have now wisely decided to conduct round-the-clock air operations.

For now, Mr. Milosevic is clearly not interested in a diplomatic solution to the Kosovo crisis. If he were, he would have made much better use of Tuesday's visit to Belgrade by Russia's prime minister, Yevgeny Primakov. Diplomatic efforts must continue, and Russia's historical ties to Serbia can make it an important interlocutor. But no progress will be possible until Mr. Milosevic takes a more serious approach to peace.

His diplomatic offer in Tuesday was unacceptable. He said he would withdraw some forces from Kosovo, allow the resettlement of some refugees and resume negotiations over the province's future if NATO halts its air strikes. Western leaders were right to reject the proposal. Instead of partial withdrawals, Mr. Milosevic should be talking about immediately withdrawing all Yugoslav troops and police from Kosovo. Instead of starting negotiations afresh, he should be talking about ways to carry out the internationally sponsored plan for Kosovo's autonomy under the protection of a large multinational force.

Until he does so, NATO must muster all the airpower it can and use it against Mr. Milosevic's murderous troops.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Letting East Timor Go

Decolonization, a demanding political passage in the best of circumstances, is especially tricky when the decolonizing power is itself a former colony. This is the situation in East Timor, the once Portuguese colony whose bloody annexation by the former Dutch colony of Indonesia in 1975 was never recognized by the United Nations. Only now does Indonesia, under the new leadership of President B.J. Habibie, seem ready to let go.

At first, the Habibie regime hesitated both to include independence among the options being offered to the East Timorese and to allow the Timorese to make their choice in unrestrictive terms. But the Indonesians have shifted. The way things look now, the people on the island and their overseas compatriots will get to vote for or against permanent autonomy, with the understanding that the alternative to autonomy is movement toward independence. The United Nations is helping the parties to bring Timorese voices into the planning and to sharpen the ballot language. It is examining the essential and ticklish question of providing an armed UN presence to oversee the voting.

Some 200,000 Timorese deaths, from guerrilla warfare and from famine, are commonly attributed to Indonesia's nearly three decades of colonial rule. That is about one out of five in the population, a horrendous toll. It explains why most Timorese appear eager to see the Indonesian army go

home and why some fear instability and revenge-seeking. Some ambivalence is evident among the Timorese. It translates into a measure of favor for a phased autonomy.

But there appears scant doubt that most Timorese want to detach their fate promptly and permanently from their erstwhile colonial masters. It is late in the century for colonization to be running its course. East Timor has earned what its people ask for it.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

### Other Comment

#### Americans and Morality

"I do not believe that a majority of Americans actually share our values," concluded Paul Weyrich, the veteran Christian conservative, after the Senate acquitted President Bill Clinton.

His lament raised a significant question about U.S. political history. Can moral crusaders succeed if they are convinced that most of their fellow citizens oppose what they want to accomplish?

Mr. Clinton benefited from the public's ambivalence about turning personal sins into political crimes. Moralists have to re-examine their assumptions about the need for Americans to adhere to an ethical code that condemns the way millions of sane, productive people have chosen to lead their lives.

—Michael Kazin, in the Los Angeles Times.

## North Korean Provocation Keeps Getting Worse

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON — Add two big question marks to the mysteries that envelope North Korea's schizophrenic rulers, who rage as bullies one moment and beg for food the next: What did the Pyongyang regime do to help Pakistan develop and explode its first nuclear bomb last year? And why?

Intelligence experts in Europe and in Washington have mulled these questions for months and failed to come up with clear answers. "We can say that North Korea's technology was helpful to Pakistan in this area," a European expert carefully told me. "But what North Korea did exactly and what it got in return remains in the realm of gossip."

The detection of a Pyongyang-Islamabad nuclear link is a significant development. It underlines the possibility of informal networks of parish states cooperating to evade international controls and sanctions. And it raises questions about a big power with close links to both states, China.

There is no firm evidence that China encouraged North Korea to help Pakistan's nuclear test after India's surprise resumption of testing last May. But neither is there evidence of Chinese efforts to restrain the leakage of

internationally outlawed technology to its strategic client, Pakistan.

North Korea's ability to export missile and nuclear technology as it suffers a devastating famine also illustrates the danger of counting on history to resolve your problems, as the Clinton administration habitually does.

Washington now confronts the dilemma of having to follow through on a nuclear agreement struck with Pyongyang in 1994, when it was assumed that the beleaguered regime would not survive long enough to benefit from the accord's most ambitious features.

The agreement committed the United States to provide fuel oil and to organize with Japan and South Korea the construction of a \$2 billion light-water nuclear reactor complex for the North Koreans, who promised to freeze development of their nuclear weapons program. The accord created an expectation that the United States would provide massive amounts of food aid to Pyongyang, as it has done.

Kim Il Sung's death shortly before the agreement was concluded seemed

to vindicate private hopes of U.S. policymakers that the United States would never have to deliver on the expensive and controversial reactor scheme. The dictator's son and successor, Kim Jong Il, would be too flaky to hold the isolated police state together for long.

In any case, the deal would give Washington all the leverage: The desperate new regime would have to moderate its behavior and cooperate politically with the outside world to collect, it was explained.

Both assumptions turn out to have been bad bets.

The flaky son has survived. A new government in Seoul has proclaimed its determination to live in peace with its hostile northern neighbor, come what may. And North Korean behavior and rhetoric have remained belligerent, as Pyongyang squeezes new concessions from Washington in return for promises to live up to previous promises.

When word leaked last summer that U.S. intelligence had discovered a secret vast underground complex at Kunchangri suited for developing atomic bombs, the North Koreans responded with their usual weapons of anger and need. They demanded \$300

million in cash for one inspection of the site. (They eventually got \$500 million in U.S. food aid, which was carefully not linked in a formal way to the two inspections now scheduled.)

On Aug. 31, North Korea fired a three-stage Taepo Dong-1 missile over Japan. On March 23, while negotiating new food aid agreements with Tokyo and Washington, Pyongyang sent spy vessels into Japanese waters and provoked the Japanese military to fire its first shots in anger since World War II.

North Korea's belligerency has eroded congressional support for the nuclear reactor deal and for the Clinton administration's overall policy on North Korea. Fearing a drift into serious confrontation if Washington is forced to abandon the 1994 accord, President Bill Clinton has asked former Secretary of Defense William Perry to review U.S. policy options and report on them in the future.

Mr. Perry's credibility with Congress will help as he tries to play a variation on the administration's underlying commitment to swallow hard and put up with state belligerence rather than go to war with a crazy regime.

The Washington Post.

## While Caring for Refugees, Go After Their Persecutors

By Fred Abrahams

NEW YORK — The scenes of desperate refugees pouring out of Kosovo, thousands by the hour, should come as no surprise. These people are not fleeing NATO's bombs. They are fleeing the troops of the Yugoslav president, Slobodan Milosevic, and his campaign to murder or forcibly expel the ethnic Albanians from their homeland.

Given Mr. Milosevic's history as a serial "ethnic cleanser," it is remarkable that the Clinton administration appears not to have anticipated the tragedy. The United States evidently made no plans to stop the war crimes now taking place in Kosovo, and it seems to have done nothing to prepare for the humanitarian catastrophe of the refugees. Little aid or assistance was provided to the neighboring countries to help them deal with the influx.

Relief agencies are scrambling to get operations in motion. The Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees has been under 24-hour alert for the last two weeks in case of a crisis in the Balkans, but officials there expected only 100,000 refugees. Now their planning figures have jumped to 350,000.

The Clinton administration and its allies need a short-term and a long-term strategy for dealing with the refugee crisis. In the short term, an all-out emergency assistance program must be created to provide food, shelter and medicine to the exhausted refugees. At a meeting of major donors on Tuesday, the UNHCR said it had less than a third of the \$168 million it needs to provide short-term relief. The United States pledged \$8.5 million over the weekend, a paltry sum given the need.

Besides the obvious needs of temporary housing and food, it is absolutely critical that refugees be registered on arrival in Albania and Macedonia and provided with documentary proof that they came from Yugoslavia. The Serbian police have been destroying the identification papers, passports and even car license plates of the ethnic Albanians on the move, obviously to deny them re-entry once the war is over.

Logistically, the United Nations and other aid groups may not be able to issue a document to every refugee, but all efforts must be made to thwart this despicable tactic in the ethnic cleansing campaign.

Investigators for the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia must strive to document acts of genocide and war crimes for future prosecutions. They should be present among the refugees, taking down testimonies before witnesses slip away.

In the long term, of course, the refugees need to go home. People will go back to Kosovo when they feel that their rights, as well as their lives, will be protected. And the ethnic Albanians are never going to feel secure in the presence of Serbian security forces. It will take a major international presence to accomplish that.

The "stabilization" troops in Bosnia, although they have managed to establish an uneasy peace, have not been able to persuade many refugees to return to their native villages. The atmosphere of mutual suspicion may take years to dispel, and there is no easy way to resolve that problem.

Prosecuting and punishing the people who committed the greatest atrocities in Bosnia, and now in Kosovo, must be part of the solution.

America's long-term strategy in the Balkans must include being more vigorous in indict-

ing and arresting war criminals. If the troops in Bosnia had arrested Radovan Karadzic and Ratko Mladic, the top leaders of the Serbian offensive after they were indicted by the war crimes tribunal, maybe their friend in Belgrade would have got the message, too. Mr. Milosevic has to be made to understand once and for all that punishment will follow this crime.

America must not replicate the 1994 disaster in Rwanda, when all the West did was pour money into refugee camps long after the slaughter had abated. Caring for refugees is not a substitute for stopping the abuses that prompted their flight in the first place. And vowing to support justice in the future is not a substitute for a real strategy to stop these crimes now.

The writer is the Kosovo researcher at Human Rights Watch. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

## NATO's Vigilante Warfare Gives a Bad Example to the World

By Ingvar Carlson and Shridath Ramphal

STOCKHOLM — The UN Charter is every country's superior law. It prescribes that no state or group of states shall use force against another, save in self-defense, except under the authority of the United Nations.

NATO air strikes against Yugoslavia have not been authorized by the United Nations. Such authority was not even sought. They are therefore acts of aggression against a sovereign nation. They strike at the heart of the rule of international law and the authority of the United Nations.

Because they are acts undertaken by the world's most militarily powerful countries, the damage is incalculable.

A trend toward unilateral action in defiance of international norms became more pronounced once we entered a unipolar world after the end of the Cold War and the collapse of the Soviet Union. It is a trend that persists, and with more boldness.

Recently, the United States imposed trade sanctions against European countries contrary to the rules of the World Trade Organization.

Now Europe and North America have used massive force against Yugoslavia, contrary to the UN Charter.

Who is there to stop them and turn them back to the path of law, as President Dwight Eisenhower did to Britain and France at the time of the Suez crisis in 1956? And after this, who will be there to turn back other action in breach of the UN Charter? What if, in virtuous rage, China invades Taiwan, or the United States bombs Cuba, or Spain annexes Gibraltar?

Will there be another set of norms that condemn these wrongs? On what basis do we press the claims of disarmament in a world palpably no longer under the rule of law founded on the UN Charter?

Of course, in the United Nations Security Council, Russia and China have responsibilities that they must discharge in constructive ways.

But the prospect of their doing so would be immeasurably enhanced if those countries were presented with an opportunity, rather than with unilateral action in violation of the charter that offers them no route but condemnation.

NATO countries assert respect for the UN Charter and the norms of international law. Europe claims moral authority as a custodian of internationalism. Now the gamekeepers have turned poachers, posing as policemen.

This temptation to assume police powers on the basis of righteousness and military strength is dangerous for world order and world peace. What results is a world run by vigilante action.

We would not have that in our na-

tional societies. Why should anyone think it is less dangerous and more acceptable in our global society?

NATO countries are understandably frustrated in their efforts for peace, and rightly indignant at the humanitarian wrongs committed by the Serbian regime. Others are indignant as well.

Of course, horrible wrongs are committed elsewhere in our global society, and by many wrongdoers — as is the case in each of our national societies.

But if in our responses we become violators, too, in the end we return to a dark time when might alone is right and law comes out of the barrel of a gun. That cannot be our signature as we turn the page into a new millennium.

Mr. Carlson is a former prime minister of Sweden and Mr. Ramphal a former secretary-general of the Commonwealth. They contributed this to the International Herald Tribune.

## The Solution: A Pan-European Peace Conference for the Balkans

By William G. Hyland

WASHINGTON — The president has put America in a virtually impossible position. It cannot escalate without grave risks.

If the president and NATO truly want to halt ethnic cleansing, the alliance will have to put in a large ground force, or at least mount a credible threat to do so. A conventional ground war in the mountains of Albania and Kosovo will quickly degenerate into a quagmire.

On the other hand, the United States and NATO cannot retreat without humiliation that could have dangerous consequences not only in the Balkans but in Europe and even in Asia.

The only real alternative is to revive international diplomacy.

The Clinton administration's so-called peace plan is dead. It would be insanity to turn Kosovo back over to lethal Serbian rule, no matter what the degree of "autonomy." It is also implausible to introduce a NATO peacekeeping contingent on Serbia's borders after bombing that country.

The way out is for Washington to recognize that the problem is preeminently a political one; military pressure will help but cannot be the solution. Second should be the recognition that the crisis is no longer a Balkan affair but a pan-European problem that cannot be solved by NATO alone.

Yugoslavia has become the sick man of Europe. It cannot be put back together; but the European powers could reconstitute a security system that might satisfy contending nationalist forces. President Bill Clinton should take a page from history and do what European leaders did in the last century: convene

a European summit conference, as the Great Powers did in 1878 at the Congress of Berlin.

Then as now, the purpose would be to redraw the map of the Balkans and avoid an all-out war. Not just the United States but all of Europe, including Russia and Ukraine, should devise a peace plan for the Balkans.

Kosovo is the most urgent issue and obviously will have to be a central element. There is no geographical or historical reason to treat Kosovo as sacrosanct; it will have to be partitioned. One part, probably the largest, should become independent. But for some defined period it should not be permitted to join Albania.

The other part of Kosovo, along the Serbian border, should remain under Yugoslav sovereignty, but as a demilitarized security zone. The capital, Pristina, might become a free city under UN auspices for, say, a few years. Some military forces would have to be inserted into independent Kosovo to man the partition line, to protect the Serbian minorities that still will reside there and to guard sacred Serbian historical sites.

Guarantees would have to be negotiated to protect all parties, especially Macedonia and Montenegro. All the Balkan countries would have to join that guarantee, in particular the Greeks, Turks and Bulgars.

Montenegro ought to be given a chance to decide its own future, perhaps by plebiscite. Its independence would mark the final reduction of Yugoslavia to Serbia. And this brings up the question of the Serbs in Bosnia.

The Dayton agreement is not working politically. As compensation for giving up most of Kosovo, Serbia should be permitted to co-opt the so-called Republika Srpska in a loose confederation, as provided for in the Dayton principles. Similarly, the Croatian parts of Bosnia ought to have a chance to rejoin Croatia if that is the will of the population. This, too, is a principle of Dayton.

All of Europe, including Russia, would have to guarantee any settlement. The guarantees should be a deterrent against other ethnic minorities starting a guerrilla war, for example, in Romania or Hungary.

Sanctions would have to be lifted. Probably an area-wide amnesty for war crimes would have to be declared, unpunishable as that might be. Major economic assistance should be

offered. U.S. forces could be withdrawn from the area by a date certain and replaced, but not by UN forces. The peacekeepers should be drawn from all European countries, serving under a political command subordinate to a council of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe.

Obviously, such a conference should be preceded by a cease-fire, including a bombing pause. But that is a dangerous move; a bombing pause ought to be part of the bargaining, not its starting point.

In 1878, the powers imposed

a solution on the so-called Eastern question. Some of it was negotiated in secret, which would not be a bad precedent for this crisis, rather than reviving the sterile spotlight diplomacy of Rambouillet.

The Congress of Berlin's solution was by no means perfect, but it avoided the threat of major war and provided for several decades of peace.

The writer, a former editor of Foreign Affairs who served in the Nixon and Ford administrations, contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

### IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

#### 1899: Shipwreck

LONDON — The rockbound Channel Islands have once again been the scene of a calamitous shipwreck, involving terrible loss of life. On Thursday afternoon the steamer Stella ran in a dense fog on to the Casket Rocks and sank within twelve minutes. The captain and some fifty souls went down with the vessel and the roll-call for the dead does not end there. About 80 lives were lost.

#### 1924: School Law

SALEM, Ore. — Oregon's anti-religious school law, which was voted last year and which attracted nation-wide attention because of efforts to close all private religious schools in the State, has been declared unconstitutional by the State Supreme Court. Catholics, Jews and Lutherans joined in attacking the law, declaring it was born of

religious bigotry and deprived citizens of their natural rights to educate their children as they saw fit. The National Supreme Council of the Knights of Columbus led the court attack on the law. The Ku Klux Klan and the Masonic lodges of Oregon joined their forces. The result was one of the bitterest political fights the state has ever witnessed.

#### 1949: Tito Assailed

TRIESTE — The Moscow radio last night [March 30] made a bitter attack against Yugoslavia and charged that Marshal Tito was trying to set himself up as leader of the Balkans. In its Serb-Croat commentary, the radio denounced Marshal Tito's economic planning as saying that workers in Belgrade were "treated like slaves" and that the bourgeoisie and kulaks were profiting at the expense of the working class.

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Internet address: <http://www.ihb.com> E-Mail: [ihb@ihb.com](mailto:ihb@ihb.com)

Editor for Asia: Michael Richardson  
5 Conventry Rd., Singapore 119001. Tel: (65) 472-7768. Fax: (65) 274-2334  
Managing Director, Asia: Nigel I. Collins  
Tel: (65) 472-7768. Fax: (65) 274-2334

General Manager, Germany: Thomas Schlitter  
Friedrichstr. 15, 10033 Frankfurt a.M. Tel: +49 69 971250-0. Fax: +49 69 971250-20  
Regional Director, The Americas: Michael Grech  
850 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022. Tel: (212) 783-5890. Fax: (212) 755-8785

D.K. Advertising Office: 40 Marsh Wall, London E14 9TP. Tel: (171) 510-5700. Fax: (171) 597-3451  
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## OPINION/LETTERS

## A Lesson for Yugoslavia In Bangladesh's History

By Philip Bowring

**D**HAKA — The Indian Subcontinent offers some important lessons for Yugoslavia. It is a pity that India, with almost characteristic hypocrisy, has been so quick to criticize the NATO action as interference in the internal affairs of a sovereign state.

The Delhi statement sounded odd here last week when Bangladesh was celebrating the anniversary of its independence. The final success of Bangladesh's war of liberation from Pakistan, achieved in December 1971, was due to India's massive and direct military intervention in support of the secessionist movement.

The creation of Bangladesh — now the world's eighth most populous nation — was by far the largest increase since 1945 of one state participating with military force in the dismemberment of another. It created a precedent that is worth examining.

India's motives in 1971 were certainly not entirely idealistic. It had every interest in the dismemberment of its main enemy, Pakistan, and the creation of an India's eastern border of a state that was weak and in India's debt.

But mixed motives did not detract from the legitimacy of Indian intervention in support of a liberation movement that had overwhelming popular support.

The liberation struggle was fought against a Pakistani military not noted for adherence to human rights — though better behaved than the forces of President Slobodan Milosevic of Yugoslavia in Kosovo.

In 1971, there were numerous warnings — including from Prime Minister Chou En-lai of China — that the establishment of Bangladesh would set an appalling precedent for the unity of India itself as well as for the territorial integrity of many newly independent states in Africa and Asia.

But in international opinion, the justice of the Bangladeshi cause was a stronger force and contributed to Pakistan's eventual admission of defeat.

Bangladesh was the first, and is still by far the most important, post-1945 case of recognizing that not all the borders and sovereign states created at the end of empires were immutable. Further adjustments to the states created by European empires in Asia and Africa, as well as by the successors to the Ottoman and Habsburg empires in Europe, were likely.

Yugoslavia was a well-intentioned construct intended to bring an identity to a part of the post-Ottoman/Habsburg world just as a two-winged Pakistan was an attempt to resolve some of the contradictions arising from the end of British India. Neither worked.

The necessary readjustments may be painful but they do become the least bad options. Indonesia has learned that lesson in East Timor.

The other lesson of Bangladesh that may be relevant in Kosovo is the staying power of well-defined communities. Bangladesh has established itself as a viable state with a strong identity and no likelihood of breaking up or being invaded. Poor it remains, and not well-governed. But from wretched

beginnings it has made much more progress than Pakistan in areas from agriculture to education, women's rights and family planning. Much of this must be attributable to having the most homogeneous population in South Asia — indeed in all of Asia outside Japan and South Korea.

At the same time, the relative success of Bangladesh has had no visible negative impact on India, which faces no secessionist problems other than the endless sore of Kashmir, an issue which long predates 1971. India shows how heterogeneous societies can work given political commitment to religious and linguistic pluralism — long lacking in Yugoslavia.

As Mr. Milosevic has no interest in Indian-style pluralism, the principles that India applied in Bangladesh in 1971 should be applied by NATO in Kosovo.

International Herald Tribune.

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Los Angeles Times Syndicate

## If Prozac Doesn't Work, Why Not Try a Placebo?

By John Horgan

**G**ARRISON, New York — Over the past decade, psychiatrists and the news media have proclaimed the wonders of Prozac and the rest of a new generation of anti-depressant drugs, known collectively as selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors, or SSRIs.

Now a report from the United States Department of Health and Human Services has confirmed what has long been an open secret

Clinical trials are supposedly double blind: Neither the test subjects nor the researchers are told who is receiving the drug and who is receiving a placebo.

But because all psychiatric drugs have side effects — such as dry mouth, constipation and sexual dysfunction — both patients and researchers invariably see through the double blind, according to Mr. Greenberg. When patients realize they are taking the real drug, the placebo effect is especially strong; particularly if they have read books and magazine articles lauding the medication.

At least one prominent psychiatrist, Walter Brown of Brown University, has proposed that placebo pills be the initial treatment for patients with mild or moderate depression.

Physicians would tell patients, in effect, "These pills have no active ingredients, but studies show they help in many cases."

Mr. Brown cites evidence that patients will respond to placebo pills even after being told this.

A more time-tested method for achieving relief was highlighted by a recent study at Duke University. Researchers examined 87 depressed, elderly patients, about half of whom were receiving psychotherapy, anti-depressants or a combination of the two. The best predictor of improvement was not these expensive remedies but the "religiosity" of the patient.

The psychiatrist Jerome Frank warned in his classic 1963 book, "Persuasion and Healing," that the placebo effect might be the primary factor underlying all psychiatric remedies.

The latest research supports Mr. Frank's finding: Psychiatrists, psychologists and other "scientific" healers are really exploiting the power of human belief, just as shamans and witch doctors do.

Mr. Horgan, author of "The End of Science," contributed this comment to The New York Times.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## Mixed Views on Kosovo

Our city has been bombarded again. They tell us that this war is not against us, so we thought they would let us seed our fields. It seems they will be planted with bombs.

In the media, there has been a lot of talk about refugees lately. Not so long ago, our country was flooded with refugees — 600,000 Serbs from Croatia. Nobody has written about them.

They say that our army gives the Albanians from Kosovo, giving them 24 hours to leave their homes. Serbs in Croatia did not have any time. They were chased from their homes without warning.

We are not saying that people are not fleeing Kosovo. But there is a war there and bombs are falling every day. How did it not occur to anyone that they may be running away from NATO bombs and not from the Yugoslav army?

Stop the bombardment and let all believers celebrate Easter in peace. There will certainly be fewer refugees from Kosovo when there is no bombardment.

We are outraged with the way our people are presented in the media. You have never shown a living creature from Serbia who was not in uniform or accused of some crime against humanity.

Do you really believe that we are that evil? Do you really believe that while your children are preparing for the Easter festivities ours have to be in shelters just because they are guilty of being Serbs?

Please urge your governments to leave us to pray to God in the peace, maybe for the last time.

RADIC ZLATA  
Novi Sad, Yugoslavia

By ordering horrific war crimes against the people of Kosovo, Slobodan Milosevic has surely by now discarded any claim to the right to govern Kosovo.

Kosovo must be encouraged to declare its independence from Serbia with a promise of massive NATO military assistance in guarding its border.

If the guards are placed on the border quickly enough, perhaps some of the Serbian war criminals can be trapped inside Kosovo, before they have a chance to sink back into Serbia.

WILLIAM J. LARSON  
Nyon, Switzerland

As an American, I am deeply disturbed by a president's flagrant violation of international law, and I worry for the future of global security. The United States has intervened to support one side in a very complex civil war where neither side is innocent — something that Abraham Lincoln would be astounded of.

By supporting the terrorist Kosovo Liberation Army, we are setting a precedent that terrorism will be rewarded if it is in the

U.S. national interest. This course of action removes any moral authority that the United States can claim to act as judge, jury and executioner for the world.

By bombing civilian targets, like hospitals, schools, monasteries and residences, we have merely exacerbated this conflict and forced Yugoslavs to rally behind Slobodan Milosevic.

MICHAEL PRAVICA  
Yonkers, New York

A U.S. spokesman, in a televised interview, said that the United States had no intention of sending ground troops into a "hostile environment" to stop the genocide in Kosovo. Had General George Marshall followed such absurd advice in June 1944, we would have been spared the deaths of thousands of American soldiers on the Normandy beaches.

AARON STERNFIELD  
Morges, Switzerland

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## TribTech

## High-Tech Sleuth on Trail of Melissa Virus's Creator

By John Markoff  
New York Times Service

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. — Following the telltale digital fingerprints of the author of the rapidly spreading computer virus known as Melissa, a lone software detective has assembled a dossier suggesting that the virus writer has struck before and that the programmer's activities are already well known to computer-security specialists.

The investigator, Richard Smith, 45, is the president of Phar Lap Software, a small software development company in Cambridge, Massachusetts. Although Mr. Smith usually spends his time designing software tools and operating systems, during the weekend he used programmers' tools to peer inside the document that carries Melissa, which has spread wildly through the Internet.

Mr. Smith found indications that the virus is a work of a programmer — or possibly a small group — who wrote and distributed a similar program two years ago. Moreover, by searching the World Wide Web, he has found clues to the identity of the programmer and evidence that could lead the authorities to the computer on which the program was written.

On Monday, Mr. Smith turned that information over to the FBI. An FBI spokesman said, "We have a case that's open, and we're actively investigating the virus." Distributing a computer virus is a federal crime.

WHETHER the virus writer is the work took its toll Monday. The Computer Emergency Response Team, a security service financed by the Pentagon at Carnegie Mellon University, reported calls from 250 organizations indicating that the virus had affected at least 100,000 workplace computers.

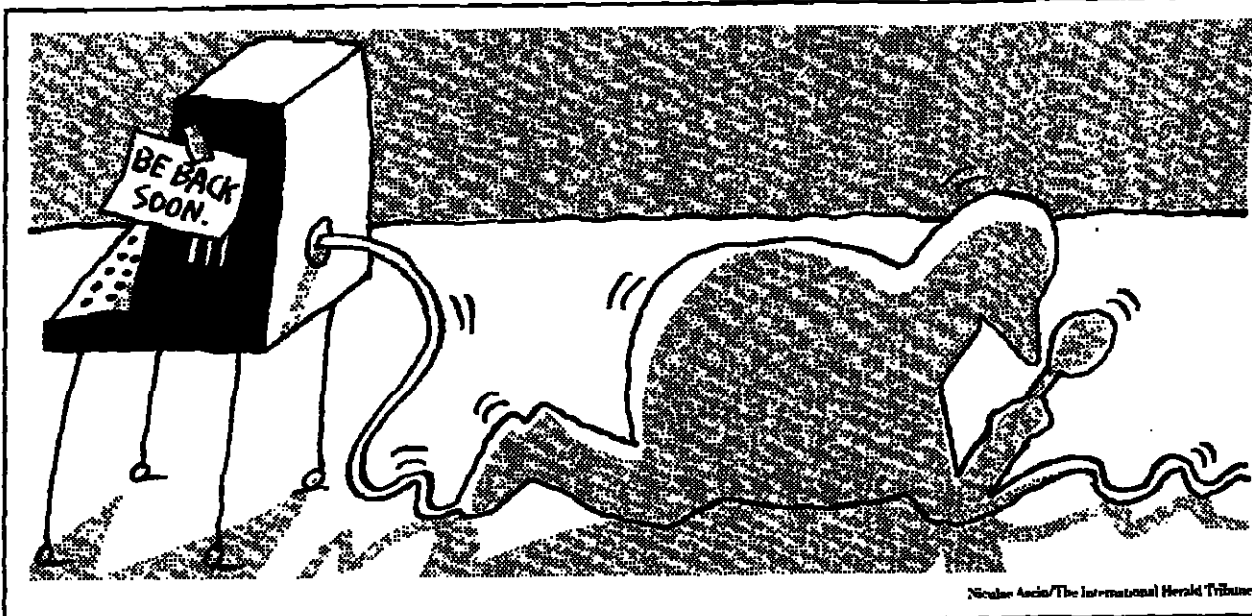
"We believe the number is probably higher than that," said Jeff Carpenter, a team leader for the group, but because of precautions taken by companies during the weekend, "we do think the problem has not been as bad today as we feared it might be."

The virus, which began to cause havoc Friday, is like a chain letter spread in an e-mail attachment listing several pornographic sites. When recipients open the attachment, it tries to mail itself to 50 other e-mail addresses stored in the user's computer, propagating itself each time with the subject line "Important Message From" followed by the name of the previous victim.

Steve White, senior manager of anti-virus research at the IBM Watson Research Center in Hawthorne, New York, said Melissa "has spread more widely and rapidly than any PC virus in history" but said it was too soon to tell the extent of damage because computer security professionals still are in "the fog of battle."

The high-tech sleuthing by Mr. Smith is remarkable in part because he was the one who earlier in March raised questions about the propriety of a little-known Microsoft feature that embeds unique hardware numbers in every Microsoft Office document file.

Microsoft designed the numbering scheme to help track software objects and



Nicolas Andou/The International Herald Tribune

documents in a computer network. The company said it would change the feature after Mr. Smith revealed that the company was compiling the numbers of its users' computers in a database.

On Friday, however, Mr. Smith found a new use for the numbering scheme: It meant that the Melissa file carried a unique fingerprint corresponding to the personal computer on which it was created. And because the Microsoft Word program is designed to embed information in each document about each user who has written or revised it, the file also had what amounted to an author list.

On Friday evening, Mr. Smith collected that information and posted it to an Internet news group that discusses software viruses. Later that evening he received a response from a Swedish computer science graduate student who said the virus writer's activities appeared to be similar to those of a known virus author who had identified himself as "VicodinES" in computer network postings.

"He told me the Melissa virus looked very similar," Mr. Smith said. "He had noticed a similar software coding style."

The graduate student also pointed Mr. Smith to a Web site that was maintained by VicodinES.

"I started looking for files which contained the same Ethernet address," the number that provides the digital fingerprint, Mr. Smith said. "Then we could assume the same computer and maybe the same person was the author of Melissa."

On Sunday he succeeded. In addition, he downloaded files from the Web site that had been revised under the names of

"It's pretty clear that VicodinES is somehow related to all this," Mr. Smith said. "Whether he's the author I don't know, but he has his fingerprints everywhere." He said he also found what appeared to be actual names buried in several documents.

As inconvenient as Melissa is, Mr. Smith told The Associated Press that the real danger was that the author was putting tool kits on-line that other people could download to create their own viruses.

FREDERIK Björck, a doctoral student at Stockholm University who was also contacted Monday by the FBI, said that he and Mr. Smith had shared some information but had essentially reached the same conclusion independently: that Melissa could be traced to a virus writer using the name VicodinES.

"VicodinES is definitely a talent," Mr. Björck said. "He's the brains behind this."

He said his investigation had led him to believe that the virus might have been written with help from others.

The Internet host of the VicodinES Web page is SourceKaos, a loose organization of Web sites that its creator says is dedicated to freedom of speech. The creator, who spoke on condition of anonymity, said SourceKaos was the free host of the Web sites of people with unpopular views, with most of the sites related to virus collection, detection and creation.

The creator of SourceKaos, based in Orlando, Florida, said that he had never met VicodinES but that they had corresponded last year on the Internet.

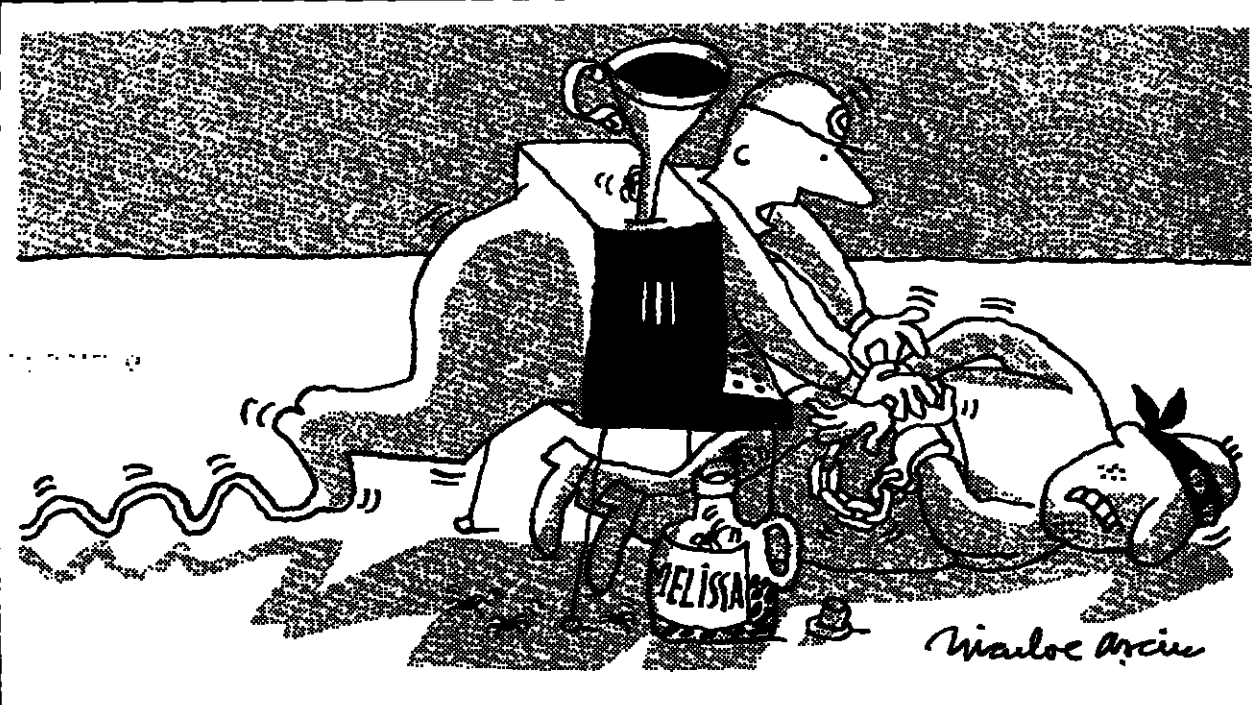
He said he recalled VicodinES as being of "high schoolish" age but added that VicodinES had a reputation as a talented virus writer.

The VicodinES home page touts the accomplishments of the "noted virus researcher VicodinES," including the creation of two viruses intended for Microsoft products. One virus that VicodinES claims to have created infects Excel 97, and a second is designed to infect Office 2000.

## ■ Another Virus Found

Compounding the effects of Melissa, a similar virus called Papa was discovered Monday, The Associated Press reported from New York.

Papa sends out even more infected e-mail messages than Melissa, though it has a bug that sometimes prevents it from working, said Srivats Sampath, of McAfee Associates Inc., a maker of widely used anti-virus software.



Nicolas Andou

## With SET Printers, Xerox Shifts Copying Into High Gear

By Claudia H. Deutsch  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Shuffle the deck again and deal out the logo cards. The list of who is battling whom in the printer-copier market just changed one more time.

Barely two weeks ago, Eastman Kodak Co. introduced the first digital copier fast enough to compete with Xerox Corp.'s most sophisticated products. Kodak then promptly sold its entire copier business to Heidelberg Druckmaschinen AG, the big German offset printing company that thus became the latest entrant to the copier wars.

And Sunday night, Xerox announced that it was buying SET Electronics, a French company that makes continuous-feed printers that can whip out 500 pages a minute.

More significant, SET's printers have a "controller" technology that enables them — unlike Xerox's printers — to accept data compatible with printers made by International Business Machines Corp. and Océ-Van Der Grinten NV.

With SET, Xerox for the first time could take on those two titans in the market for printers that accept data from desktop com-

puters and can print 300 to 1,000 business-size sheets a minute. Between them, IBM and Océ now control 90 percent of this market, which serves banks, utility companies and other big generators of transactional data such as bills and monthly statements.

"IBM and Océ competed with us in printers that use cut sheets, and now we can compete with them, and with offset printers, in continuous feed," said Pierre Daon, president of Xerox Europe.

Xerox's Delphax subsidiary already sells a continuous-feed printer that runs 900 to 1,300 sheets a minute. But it can only accept data from mainframes, not desktops.

"With this acquisition, Xerox can finally compete for the high-end billing market," said Barbara Fellow, a director at CAP Ventures, a research firm in Norwell, Massachusetts.

Industry researchers estimate that the annual market for printers that produce more than 80 pages a minute now tops \$2 billion

and is growing rapidly. Xerox will not say what it paid for SET. But the privately held company may hold strategic value far exceeding its less than \$50 million a year in annual revenue.

"We'll be selling four times that amount in less than two years," said Anshoo Gupta, president of Xerox's Production Systems Group.

SET's power lies in its controller technology, which helps Xerox in two ways. First, it will enable the company to offer IBM and Océ customers a rival product that they can just plug in, without reprogramming anything.

And perhaps more important, Xerox will no longer have to watch helplessly as its own customers switch over to Océ or IBM for their continuous-feed machines.

"This move is as much about preventing the loss of customers as it is about taking someone else's customers away," said Julianne Mehegan, a consultant at Lyra Research, a market analysis firm in Newton, Massachusetts.

While banks and other issuers of transactional data are the prime users of con-

tinuous-feed printers, Xerox says it also plans to go after small-run book publishing and other uses as well — applications that might eventually turn the company into a competitor to Heidelberg's offset printing operations. Industry experts say that is a pipe dream for now, because few continuous-feed printers, and certainly not the SET versions, provide the print resolution those applications would need.

Still, Xerox may be getting closer. Xerox's Delphax unit is working on getting its print resolution up to the 600 dots an inch considered the minimum for book publishing, and Delphax plans in September to offer a machine that can take data from desktop computers.

"This isn't a knock-your-socks-off acquisition from day one, but it fills out Xerox's product line and gives it an important relationship with Hitachi," said Jay Ingalls, research director at Gartner Group, a research firm in Stamford, Connecticut.

XEROX

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ALT / Commentary

## Customers Desert To Digital Market

'Byte Flight' Will Alter Business

By John Ellis  
The Boston Globe

BOSTON — Shortly after World War II ended, something profound happened to America's cities. Their best customers started moving to the suburbs. This trend gathered momentum during the Eisenhower era. By the end of the 1960s, it had transformed the demography of the United States.

Suddenly, suburbs had the best-educated residents, cities the least-educated. Younger, richer, healthier people became suburbanites; older, poorer, more infirm people remained in town. Cities across the United States nearly collapsed as a result. Some, such as Detroit and Washington, have never really recovered.

Something very much like this is happening in business today. Best customers are going digital. Although their numbers are not yet overwhelming — they are between a sixth and a quarter of the total population of the United States — the impact of their departure is enormous.

Best customers control a disproportionate share of U.S. financial assets and thus a disproportionate percentage of its disposable income.

They are younger, better educated, and more technologically savvy.

For countless businesses, best customers represent the difference between success and failure. And they are leaving by the tens of thousands, every week, for greener digital pastures.

Think about the impact of their departure and the wealth they have already created in the digital world. Ten years ago, Dell Computer Corp. did not exist.

Today, it is the leading personal computer company in the world. In two or three years, Dell will conduct 50 percent of its business on the World Wide Web. By the end of the next decade, Dell hopes to conduct all of its business on the Web.

Seven years ago, Yahoo! Inc. did not exist. Now, as many as 45 million individuals pass through its site in a week. That is 44 million more people than read The New York Times on Sunday. Six years ago, Amazon.com Inc. did not exist. Today, it has a market capitalization roughly four times the combined market capitalization of Barnes & Noble Inc. and Borders Group Inc., the two largest bookstores in America.

Five years ago, Charles Schwab & Co. was considered a "discount" brokerage house.

Today, it is the leading digital brokerage service in the country.

Its competitors are scrambling to catch up. Last Thursday night, Merrill Lynch & Co. initiated its own on-line brokerage service. As Joseph Kahn reported in The New York Times, "Merrill's main task is not to lure low-end customers away from on-line brokerage firms, but to keep its own 8 million clients, and their \$1.4 trillion in assets, on board."

Best customers are leaving the world of atoms and joining the world of bits.

They are going there for groceries, entertainment and travel.

They are going there for financial services, credit cards, and long-distance phone service. They are going there for health care, education, and every conceivable kind of information. In the near future, they will not go anywhere that does not offer its services on the Web.

Their behavior will change every business in their path, which is virtually every business. Among the businesses that will be transformed is real estate. What is the value of real estate? Traditionally, it has been all about location, location, location.

Best customers add a new and perhaps more important value to the location trio: speed of Internet access.

This is good news for towns that are served by cable modem Internet access that is 10 times faster than "normal" access. This is bad news for towns that do not offer cable modem access.

Best customer behavior will change the business of health care.

Anderson Consulting recently said that the only part of the health care business of the future that would look anything like the health care business of today is acute care. If you have to undergo open-heart surgery, you will still have to go to a major hospital.

The Web will transform every other aspect of the health care system. In the near future, basic readings can and will be taken over the Internet.

Referrals will be done over the Internet. Medications will be adjusted on-line. Amazon.com will be your drug store. Instead of you going to it, it will come to you.

Consider education.

There is no conceivable reason that every college student in the country cannot take David Donald's history course at Harvard University.

His lectures can be digitized.

Reading materials can be made available over the Web. Papers can be assigned and exams can be taken on-line.

Instead of you going to Harvard, Harvard will come to you.

This will happen because best customers want it to happen.

Businesses that do not pay attention to this demand will inevitably go out of business.

Businesses that meet the demand will get rich.

If you have any doubts about this, just ask the mayors of Washington and Detroit.

They are still dealing with the consequences of ignoring best customers.

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North America	Tuesday close	Pct. change previous week	Pct. change, year to date	
Pacific Exchange Tech	498.19	+6.2%	+10.90	
S&P Tech Composite	1,319.05	+3.2%	+12.91	
Europe				
Morgan Stanley Eurotec	631.21	+2.6%	+3.39	
Asia				
Topix Electric	1,881.06	+1.1%	+21.95	
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• C&amp;W and MediaOne Ponder a Sale or IPO for Venture, March 25</li> <li>• Only On-Line: Retailers Soom Profit, March 25</li> <li>• In 2001, I'll See You on the Phone, March 25</li> <li>• Microsoft Expands Its On-Line Reach, March 25</li> <li>• Erickson Settles Wireless Dispute With Qualcomm, March 25</li> <li>• Microsoft Offer to U.S. Gets a Chilly Response, March 26</li> <li>• Court Battle Fails to Weigh Down Microsoft's Soaring Stock Price, March 26</li> <li>• Computer Associates Plans to Buy Rival, March 26</li> <li>• As Scientists Move On, Dolly Finds New Start, March 30</li> <li>• Telecom Italia Shifts to Cash Offer, March 29</li> </ul>				
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## BRIEFLY

**ALWAYS IN TOUCH:** A new program for the ICQ instant message system means users can run but they cannot hide. The Signaler, from the Israeli company NECS, works by sending something like an electronic knock on the door to a designated computer's modem. Even if the recipient is not on-line, a window will open on the screen, signaling that someone is trying to get in touch.

To send and receive signals, users must have the Signaler software, which can be downloaded at their Web site: [www.signaler.com](http://www.signaler.com). Users can choose a do-not-disturb mode when they would rather not be bothered. NECS is offering the service free for a 21-day trial. After that, it costs \$9.95 a year. The company is developing the software for use with other programs, such as Yahoo Pager and AOL Instant Messenger. (NYT)

**GETTING THE CHINESE ON-LINE:** Lawrence Cheung wants to bring the Internet into Chinese living rooms. But first, he has to give the Chinese people a reason and a way to log on.

Most Web sites are in English, a language that most Chinese don't speak. And few homes in China have computers.

Mr. Cheung's answer is Shanghai WebTV, a company that is creating Chinese Web sites for Internet novices to surf using a TV, a joystick and a button.

"A lot of people want to get on the Net, but they say, 'I can't use a computer. I can't read English. I want to bridge that gap,'" said Mr. Cheung, 31, who left the Hong Kong branch of the J. Walter Thompson advertising agency to start Shanghai WebTV with two partners.

Mr. Cheung's firm is one of many companies — small startups and established giants such as Microsoft Corp. — that are trying to eliminate technical, language and political barriers and grab a share of the Internet market in China.

That market is expected to boom in the coming years. Chinese leaders are encouraging Internet use as a tool for building the high-tech industry. Internet cafes, where customers can buy time on a terminal, are common in major cities. State-owned China Telecom cut its ac-

cess rates in half recently to try to encourage use and spur innovation.

There are obstacles to be overcome. The Communist government remains wary of the potential for the Internet to spread dissent and wants to protect its infant information industry from foreign competitors.

Still, China's population of Internet users grew fourfold last year, to 2.1 million. A further 1.5 million are expected to sign up this year.

A TV-based system has obvious appeal in China. The 9,000 yuan (\$1,100) price of a basic PC is well above the national average income of 6,500 yuan a year. By contrast, Shanghai WebTV says its receivers could cost as little as 1,500 yuan. (AP)

**WEAR PROTECTION ON YOUR SLEEVE:** Disposable synthetic clothing designed to protect the skin from hazardous chemicals is no one's idea of casual wear. The same qualities that keep harmful compounds away from the body can keep heat and moisture in, making such garments uncomfortable at best.

Now, researchers at the University of California at Davis have developed a process that could make protective clothing as comfortable as an old pair of blue jeans. In fact, with their process, protective clothing might even be an old pair of blue jeans.

The research, reported at a meeting last week of the American Chemical Society, is intended to protect farm workers from the pesticides they encounter in the field. Rather than trying to block the chemicals, the goal is to destroy them by incorporating into the surface of ordinary cotton-polyester fabric a compound that breaks down the harmful chemicals on contact. By wearing clothes made from the treated fabric, a farm worker would become a walking detoxification plant, neutralizing a pesticide before it reached the skin.

The compound used, called a hydantoin, needs to be activated by the addition of a chlorine atom. And that leads to another advantage of the process: Simply wash the clothes in bleach, and their pesticide-destroying capabilities are renewed. (NYT)

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## Turning Points / 'We Never Dreamed This Could Happen to Us'

## At a Bombed-Out Factory in Serbia, Workers Deny Making Weapons

By Steven Erlanger  
New York Times Service

CACAK, Serbia — In the first guided tour conducted by the Yugoslav Army since it issued wartime press passes on Tuesday, journalists were shown significant bomb damage Wednesday in two central Serbian towns, roughly 100 kilometers south of Belgrade.

The large Sloboda, or Freedom, factory in Cacak was destroyed in two NATO raids of some 10 missiles each over two different nights, Sunday and Tuesday, local and army officials said, with a total of 10 civilians wounded.

The officials, including the angry general manager of the factory, Radovan Ljubic, said that the factory produced only civilian products, such as vacuum cleaners, ovens and electrical heaters, and had no military purpose at all. He estimated it would cost \$300 million to replace the factory, the largest in Cacak.

Mr. Ljubic accused NATO of a callous disregard for the livelihood of his 5,000 workers and their 15,000 dependents. "How will they live now?" he asked. "All the stories that we were producing military equipment are false."

Vesna Hadzi-Vukovic, a former journalist who joined the army press center in Belgrade three days ago, said, "If a vacuum cleaner or a hair dryer can kill, then maybe this is a military factory."

Journalists had no way to judge these assertions. Around and inside the shattered buildings were "Sloboda" brand vacuum cleaners in various states of destruction from the missile damage, as well as spare parts, printed brochures, smashed ovens, heaters, hair dryers and other domestic appliances. There was little sign of fire damage.

But there were also two large buildings of the factory that were roped off by policemen and printed police tape. Plainclothes press officers said the buildings were too dangerous to enter because of the bomb damage. Policemen also continually demanded that journalists stop interviewing the few factory workers who were milling around the ruins in their royal blue overalls.

But those workers who were interviewed anyway mostly expressed their fury and sadness at the loss of their livelihood and attested patriotic sentiments that seemed wholly genuine.

Mihajlo Draskovic, one of the workers, had red eyes and burst into tears when asked to discuss the factory. "How will my family live now when everything is destroyed?" He has two children, he said, and had worked for the factory for 25 years, making a salary equal to \$47 to \$59 a month. "Why did they do this?" he asked, before striding away.

Milan Djordjevic said he had worked for the factory for 30 years as a mechanic making engine rotors. "This whole assembly line was Western equipment we paid for," he said, pointing to a broken machine-tool. "Now the West destroys our factory. You know, we're just workers and honest people."

Earlier, the army brought the journalists, filling three buses, to Kragujevac, where a large military barracks and other military buildings had been destroyed in the first night of the missile and bomb strikes.

The tin roofs of the buildings had caved in, and girders poked through the rubble of an air force facility. Craters measured 20 meters (about 20 yards) across and about 5 meters deep.

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A farmer nearby said he had lost several chickens in the blasts, but that his goat had survived.

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The gathering usually takes place in October, but it was moved up to Wednesday because of the NATO bombings, and perhaps because of the visit of the journalists.

But at least 5,000 people came, with banners and signs, to listen to music, speeches and some angry poetry, and they applauded a release of doves.

Three teenagers in punk dress, with pierced ears and ice-blue gel in their hair, said the bombings had made them feel very patriotic.

"It's horrible what NATO is doing to the people in Serbia," said, Ivica Cvetkovic, 17.

"We never dreamed this could happen to us. We want to have peace and now we're in a big

catastrophe."

Who is to blame? "We blame NATO and the Albanian terrorists," said his friend, Jovan Skrbic, also 17.

Does the Serbian government bear any responsibility? Mr. Cvetkovic thought and said: "Yes, but Serbia bears a very small percentage of the responsibility."

Asked what they would do if drafted, Mr. Skrbic said: "If called to the army, of course we will go."

Tanya Petrovic, 16, said, "Even we girls will go there." Three of her male friends had already been called up to the army, she said. "One was in the barracks in Prokuplje and it was bombed, but he told his parents he's O.K.," she said.

With the schools and movie theaters closed, life is very boring now, they agreed. "It's boring with a big psychological pressure," Miss Petrovic said.

"Our parents don't let us out," she said, "and they make us spend all night and sometimes the day in the shelters."

She wore a silver dogtag on a chain around her neck. "It used to be popular, but now it's popular again," she said. "It's a kind of war fashion."

Serbs' Defiant Stance  
Puzzles Allied LeadersBy Craig R. Whitney  
New York Times Service

BRUSSELS — Increasingly dejected by the inability of their dazzling weapons to bring President Slobodan Milosevic to heel and stop the "ethnic cleansing" of Kosovo, NATO leaders are wondering: What next?

The Serb who heads the Federation of Yugoslavia — meaning just Serbia and Montenegro — has been politically impervious to a week-long battering by cruise missiles, smart bombs, radar-evading planes, high-tech bombers and other state-of-the-art weaponry.

An armed invasion has been, in effect, ruled out, NATO officials said. And the existing strategy has only one option left — bombing the Yugoslav president's nerve centers in the heart of Belgrade, with all the risks that carries of causing civilian casualties.

The alternative, alliance top civilian official say, would be to acknowledge that the basic premise behind the bombing strategy, that a sufficient show of air power would batter Mr. Milosevic and his supporters into accepting Western prescriptions for Kosovo, was fatally flawed.

And that, in turn, would mean admitting that the world's most powerful alliance, with the world's most powerful air forces at its disposal, was helpless to curb the authoritarian leader of a small Balkan country from killing and victimizing his people.

"We may not have the means to stop it, but we have shown we have the will to try," the NATO secretary-general, Javier Solana, said in an interview Tuesday.

For the first time, other allied officials here began talking privately about the possibility that the bombing strategy might not work.

That was not the view of General Wesley Clark, the alliance commander, although he acknowledged that Mr. Milosevic had proved to be no pushover.

"We're up against an intelligent and capable adversary who is attempting to offset all our strategies," General Clark

said. "There are risks and no certainties in this."

The only certainty, the general said, was that the Serbian police and military forces would continue to be "attacked, degraded, and disrupted" by the bombing unless Mr. Milosevic called off the attacks.

Despite the failure of this strategy so far to check the Serbs, General Clark maintained a resolute stance. "The political consensus is building, political will is building, and resolution is strengthening."

NATO's rejection Tuesday of an offer from Belgrade, which allied governments viewed as a mere ploy, left NATO where it had been for the past week — hoping that punishing strikes from the air would persuade Mr. Milosevic that he had no choice but to accept allied terms.

But if that did not work, as Mr. Solana explained in the interview, there was little NATO could do except say that at least it had tried. It was too late, Mr. Solana said, for NATO to send in ground troops to fight the marauding Serbs.

"We have not prepared for a force on the ground," he said, except after a peace settlement agreed to by the Serbs.

Planning for a combat operation to fight their way in, he said, would take time that the allies could not afford if they hoped to spare further agony to the civilians of Kosovo.

The only way that U.S. and European troops would be prepared to enter Kosovo, the allies all agree, is as part of an allied peacekeeping force, with the consent of both the Albanians who live in Kosovo and the Serbs who rule over it. But Mr. Milosevic has refused even to discuss peacekeepers.

Now, Mr. Solana said, "All our energy should be concentrated now on stopping the killing and helping the refugees."

Asked how long the stalemate might continue, Mr. Solana said he was sure the bombing would be over before the April 23 start of a meeting in Washington to celebrate NATO's 50th anniversary.

"This is not a problem that was created in 24 hours," he said, "and it will not be solved in 24 hours."

## ATTACK: Cloudy Skies Hold Pilots Back

Continued from Page 1

the air campaign behind schedule, even as Yugoslav troops have stepped up their campaign against ethnic Albanians.

Military officials conceded that the air war has failed to curb the killings.

"I think right now, it is difficult to say that we have prevented one act of brutality at this stage," said a Pentagon spokesman, Kenneth Bacon.

The climate has compelled NATO to rely more heavily on missiles launched from sea and air, as well as bombs dropped from B-2s, all of which satellites can guide to fixed targets.

Key Negotiator  
Is Reported Alive

Reuters

BRUSSELS — Two Kosovo Albanian leaders reported to have been summarily executed by Serbs are in fact alive, U.S. diplomatic and Kosovo Albanian sources said Wednesday.

Fehmi Agani, a veteran politician who played a key role in the Rambouillet peace talks, and Baton Haxhiu, the Koha Ditore newspaper editor-in-chief who voiced the aspirations of his people, have not been executed as reported by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization on Monday, the sources said.

"Yes, we believe they are alive," a U.S. source said.

A Kosovo Albanian source agreed, saying: "We are sure of it. We have it from various sources."

He said the two men were still in Kosovo, so they could not be described as being safe, given the wave of intimidation and ethnic cleansing now under way.

Air Commodore David Wilby, NATO military spokesman, cited what he called "reliable sources," said Monday that the two were among five prominent Kosovo Albanian men who had been executed on Sunday.

Belgrade said at the time that there was no evidence to back up the report.



Photographers walking through a factory destroyed by the air strikes in Cacak, Yugoslavia. Workers denied the factory made military equipment.



## NATO: Increasing Repression in Kosovo Leads to Intensification of Western Attack

Continued from Page 1

olence at a pivotal juncture.

Late Tuesday, alliance political leaders authorized military officers to expand the air attacks, but the immediate effect it might have was far from clear.

The New York Times, quoting two senior unnamed American officials, reported that NATO had agreed to an escalated bombing campaign targeting government buildings in central Belgrade, in an acknowledgment that air strikes, which entered their eighth day Wednesday, had failed to halt the assault in Kosovo or sufficiently damage the Serbian military.

These attacks, the report said, would probably include government centers like the Interior Ministry and Defense Ministry buildings as well as military

targets elsewhere in the country, a major change in tactics.

It was unclear whether even with the precision weaponry available, the alliance forces would be able to strike such targets in a crowded city without serious risk of civilian casualties.

Participants in the NATO discussion told the International Herald Tribune late Tuesday that, although military targeting had been expanded, the consensus view was that targets such as the power grid and television broadcast towers should continue to be excluded.

NATO military leaders had sought permission to strike these installations, arguing that they were being employed by the Serbian military. "The tempo is heating up," General Sir Charles Guthrie, chief of the British defense staff, said at a news conference in London.

NATO officials say it is already too late for ground troops to move into Kosovo, and they reiterated on Wednesday that many more days of high-risk attacks may be needed to quell an adversary that has matched NATO's intense air effort by an equally furious campaign in the towns and villages of Kosovo to eject large portions of its ethnic Albanian population.

The White House spokesman and the NATO commander, General Wesley Clark, separately reaffirmed the plan to hit Serbian targets systematically.

The British defense secretary, George Robertson, said Serbian tanks and troops would be targeted. "We know where they have dispersed to and we know where they are hiding," he said.

In Moscow, Foreign Minister Igor Ivanov said that Russia had "reliable

information" that the United States was considering a plan to let Kosovo break from Yugoslavia or to divide the area.

This appeared to track reports from Washington that, in the U.S. view, the Serbs had forfeited rights to Kosovo.

Mr. Clinton had hinted at this on Tuesday, saying that as the offensive against ethnic Albanians continued, Mr. Milosevic would see "the prospect of international support for Serbia's claim to Kosovo increasingly jeopardized."

There was little or no independent confirmation of either Serbian or NATO military actions inside Kosovo, and to a large extent the escalation of the conflict was embodied in less-than-detailed military briefings and increasingly harsh public statements.

At a briefing in Brussels, Air Commodore David Wilby of Britain, NATO's military spokesman, said that "a large number of refugees" and some Kosovo rebels had been shelled with tanks and artillery in Kosovo's Pagarusa Valley both Tuesday and Wednesday.

Mr. Rubin, the State Department spokesman, said that in one district, as many as 50,000 to 75,000 people were being shelled or otherwise attacked by Serbian forces.

The conflict took an unusual electronic turn Wednesday as NATO said that its Internet Web site, a important source of information on the war in Yugoslavia, had been hit by a "cyber attack" from hacker-type experts in Belgrade.

Officials said hackers were inundating its site with computer viruses and firing off thousands of e-mail messages each day, overloading the site.

Early Wednesday, U.S. officials took possession of the Yugoslav Embassy and the ambassador's residence in Washington, ordering diplomats to leave the country immediately.

A State Department official described the operation as routine.

Joseph Fitchett of the IHT contributed to this report.



HEATED DEBATE — Lawmakers in Russia's State Duma restrain Vasili Shandybin, second from left, and Sergei Yushenkov in a scuffle on Wednesday over a peace mission to Belgrade by a group of Russian liberals.

## REFUGEES: Bringing Stories of Horror, Thousands Flood Into Albania From Kosovo

Continued from Page 1

Kosovar refugees.

At another time, this would be a glorious place. The surrounding mountains rise like cliff faces, and atop them the winter snow is melting. The border pass itself is a green and brown expanse cut by the blue-gray Drin River. Goats scale the low rises, and peasants, some in traditional dress, lead donkeys with bundles of firewood stacked on their backs.

But a trail of human misery is being routed into this far reach of northern Albania. In interviews here over recent days, dozens of refugees have described expulsions of tens of thousands of ethnic Albanians from their homes and farms in southern Kosovo by Yugoslav and Serbian security forces, a forced migration that appears to be punctuated by atrocities.

Yugoslav officials shut this border crossing at 1 A.M. Tuesday after 70,000 people had converged on it in the previous two days. But it was reopened 12

hours later, and a procession of several hundred refugees moved through on tractors and farm carts.

Albanian officials have tried desperately to count the refugees crossing here and to note the village of origin of each of them. As they passed under the Albanian flag, many refugees, men and women alike, burst into tears, overcome by relief that the worst of their ordeal was over.

In the near distance, Serbian flags billowed over the border post. Farther back in the surrounding fields, Yugoslav troops moved around newly dug trenches. And on either side of the river, a Yugoslav look-out post and Albanian artillery batteries faced off.

The refugees were quickly moved to the nearby city of Kukes, where the Albanian government, despite the country's poverty, has organized a massive effort to disperse refugees to shelter around the country. Kukes, which was chaotic with huge crowds and random gunfire Monday, was much calmer Tuesday.

Still, at the edge of the city, six uniformed members of the Kosovo Liberation Army, which has fought a year-long insurgency to gain Kosovo's independence from Serbia, were stopping refugee-laden tractors and asking young men aboard to return with them to the province to fight.

The guerrillas, many of whom appeared bewildered and frantic, refused to talk to reporters and accused some of being spies. No young men among the incoming refugees chose to join them.

After he found the bodies of his father and neighbors, Mr. Kabashi, who had worked as a bus conductor, said he fled to a river bank where he and others spent the night. They then trekked to the mountains south of Prizren. On Monday morning about 300 refugees came down to the village of Kraj where they found tractors to take them to Albania.

Mr. Kabashi said they encountered no problems with security forces on their way to Albania. And other refugees, such as Sadik Berisha, from the village of Lipovec, near the town of Djakovica,

said that although Yugoslav soldiers said they would burn them in their homes unless they left for Albania, there was no violence once the ethnic Albanians had complied.

The experience of the refugees differed depending on which side of the Yugoslav army or Serbian paramilitary police they had to deal with.

Some refugees reported that many Serbian civilians in Kosovo have armed themselves and are acting as local militia. Latif Krasniqi, 35, said that in the village of Leshan, local Serbs set some homes of their former neighbors on fire as security forces rounded up ethnic Albanians for expulsion.

He said one man he knew from the area, but only by his first name, Iza, forced an elderly ethnic Albanian woman into a burning house. A group of ethnic Albanian men watched helplessly as the house was consumed by flames. "The woman spoke no words, no screams," Mr. Krasniqi said. "He got pleasure when he took that old woman away."



WE LOVE TECHNOLOGY. It's new and it's shiny and it inspires a certain awe, like the Great Pyramid of Cheops or a tiny new human being. Technology is good at the heavy lifting. People are good at the heavy thinking. Bits and bytes and ones and zeroes fly around the planet, but only at our discretion. The computer has a role model, and it is us. Computers are plastic and metal and sand. People are brilliance and discernment and vision. Admire machines. Worship their inventors.

HUMAN ACHIEVEMENT

 **Merrill Lynch**



## Turning Points / 'We Never Dreamed This Could Happen to Us'

## At a Bombed-Out Factory in Serbia, Workers Deny Making Weapons

By Steven Erlanger  
New York Times Service

CACAK, Serbia — In the first guided tour conducted by the Yugoslav Army since it issued wartime press passes on Tuesday, journalists were shown significant bomb damage Wednesday in two central Serbian towns, roughly 100 kilometers south of Belgrade.

The large Sloboda, or Freedom, factory in Cacak was destroyed in two NATO raids of some 10 missiles each over two different nights, Sunday and Tuesday, local and army officials said, with a total of 10 civilians wounded.

The officials, including the angry general manager of the factory, Radovan Ljubic, said that the factory produced only civilian products, such as vacuum cleaners, ovens and electrical heaters, and had no military purpose at all. He estimated it would cost \$300 million to replace the factory, the largest in Cacak.

Mr. Ljubic accused NATO of a callous disregard for the livelihood of his 5,000 workers and their 15,000 dependents. "How will they live now?" he asked. "All the stories that we were producing military equipment are false."

Vesna Hadzi-Vukovic, a former journalist who joined the army press center in Belgrade three days ago, said, "If a vacuum cleaner or a hair dryer can kill, then maybe this is a military factory."

Journalists had no way to judge these assertions. Around and inside the shattered buildings were "Sloboda" brand vacuum cleaners in various states of destruction from the missile damage, as well as spare parts, printed brochures, smashed ovens, heaters, hair dryers and other domestic appliances. There was little sign of fire damage.

But there were also two large buildings of the factory that were roped off by policemen and printed police tape. Plainclothes press officers said the buildings were too dangerous to enter because of the bomb damage. Policemen also continually demanded that journalists stop interviewing the few factory workers who were milling around the ruins in their royal blue overalls.

But those workers who were interviewed anyway mostly expressed their fury and sadness at the loss of their livelihood and uttered patriotic sentiments that seemed wholly genuine.

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Milan Djordjevic said he had worked for the factory for 30 years as a mechanic making engine rotors. "This whole assembly line was Western equipment we paid for," he said, pointing to a broken machine-tool. "Now the West destroys our factory. You know, we're just workers and honest people."

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The tin roofs of the buildings had caved in, and girders poked through the rubble of an air force facility. Craters measured 20 meters (about 20 yards) across and about 5 meters deep.

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A farmer nearby said he had lost several chickens in the blasts, but that his goat had survived.

The town is famous in Serbia as the site of a horrendous Nazi execution of 7,000 civilians, including several hundred schoolchildren, in retaliation for the killing of Nazi soldiers. In a nearby park, there was a large anti-NATO rally under a large stone memorial to the dead in the shape of a Roman number V, to commemorate the students of the Fifth Class who were murdered by the Nazis.

The gathering usually takes place in October, but it was moved up to Wednesday because of the NATO bombings, and perhaps because of the visit of the journalists.

But at least 5,000 people came, with banners and signs, to listen to music, speeches and some angry poetry, and they applauded a release of doves.

Three teenagers in punk dress, with pierced ears and ice-blue gel in their hair, said the bombings had made them feel very patriotic.

"It's horrible what NATO is doing to the people in Serbia," said Ivica Cvetkovic, 17. "We never dreamed this could happen to us. We want to have peace and now we're in a big

catastrophe."

Who is to blame? "We blame NATO and the Albanian terrorists," said his friend, Jovan Skrbic, also 17.

Does the Serbian government bear any responsibility? Mr. Cvetkovic boynt and said: "Yes, but Serbia bears a very small percentage of the responsibility."

Asked what they would do if drafted, Mr. Skrbic said: "If called to the army of course we will go."

Tanya Petrovic, 16, said, "We've girls will go there." Three of her male friends had already been called up to the army, she said. "One was in the barracks in Prokuplje and was bombed, but he told his parents he's O.K.," she said.

With the schools and many factories closed, life is very boring now, they agreed. "It's boring with a big psychological pressure," Miss Petrovic said.

"Our parents don't let us out," she said, "and they make us spend all night sometimes the day in the shelters."

She wore a silver dogtag on a chain around her neck. "It used to be popular, but it's popular again," she said. "It's a kind of fashion."

## UN Indicts Serbian Paramilitary Leader

The Associated Press

THE HAGUE — The Yugoslav war crimes tribunal said Wednesday it had indicted a notorious Serbian paramilitary leader for Bosnian War-era atrocities, an announcement aimed at stopping him from deploying units to Kosovo.

Zeljko Raznatovic, also known as Arkan, was indicted in September 1997, but the indictment was not announced so as not to impede his arrest, said Louise Arbour, the UN court's chief prosecutor. She refused to disclose the exact charges.

The publication of Arkan's indictment was aimed at dissuading him from deploying his "Tigers" paramilitary unit in the escalating conflict in Kosovo, where Serbs are trying to drive out ethnic Albanians.

"In light of recent reports of his alleged involvement in Kosovo," Ms. Arbour said, "I have decided to make public the existence of an indictment against Zeljko Raznatovic, also known as Arkan."

Publicizing the indictment will "put on notice those who might be inclined to retain his services or to obey his orders that they, too, will be tainted by their association with an indicted war criminal," she said.

Warrants for Mr. Raznatovic's arrest will be sent to the Yugoslav Embassy, she said, though Yugoslavia has refused to arrest suspects indicted by the tribunal.

Arkan has insisted that neither he nor his Tigers have fought in the Kosovo conflict, which erupted a year ago.

Arkan himself was seen in Belgrade on Monday attending a rock concert held in defiance of NATO air strikes.

Arkan's Tigers have been accused of involvement in atrocities committed during the wars in Bosnia and Croatia in the early 1990s, and human rights groups have long called for his indictment.

Croatian authorities are seeking his arrest on genocide charges.

Ms. Arbour said she would not reveal

the nature of the charges against Arkan until he was arrested.

Arkan is the 59th suspect to be publicly indicted by the UN court, which has 26 suspects in custody in The Hague.

Ms. Arbour also urged Western governments to hand over evidence of atrocities in Kosovo and said her investigations were "progressing through means I am not prepared to make public."

She said she took seriously recent U.S., British and NATO offers to turn over evidence of atrocities, including the names of those responsible.

"I welcome these statements and I take these assurances seriously," Ms. Arbour said. "I expect to be provided with this information on a continuous basis, not only from these sources but from all governments, international organizations, nongovernmental organizations and private individuals who are committed to peace and justice and the dispassionate pursuit of truth."

STRATEGY:  
Strains for NATO

Continued from Page 1

attacks in Parliament on its pro-NATO policy, the Vatican said that it would make a peace initiative directly aimed at Mr. Milosevic, Reuters reported.

Mr. Milosevic has been extremely adroit at exploiting differences among NATO's 19 member states. But senior NATO officials believe he has committed two crucial mistakes: the forced exodus of ethnic Albanians that has appalled the outside world and the intrusion by two MiG fighters into Bosnian air space that betrayed aggressive intentions against his neighbors.

With more than 600,000 Kosovars uprooted and many fleeing for their lives, NATO officials say the atrocities have consolidated support for bombing.

The German government said Wednesday there are credible reports that Serb forces have organized three large concentration camps to hold many of the male prisoners that were separated from families during the forced expulsions. An estimated 100,000 are now incarcerated in the Pristina stadium, according to Defense Minister Rudolf Scharping. He insisted the civilized world could not stand aside and watch while acts of genocide were carried out that have not been seen in Europe since the Nazi crimes committed in the name of Germany during World War II.

The alliance, however, has its own problems. As the war progresses, strains are becoming evident in sustaining a united front. The chief NATO spokesman, Jamie Shea, said: "Democracies are always at a fundamental disadvantage because criminals know when they will commit a crime. It is always quicker for somebody like Milosevic to pull the trigger than for us to respond."

In an agonizing debate that lasted into the early hours of Wednesday, 19 ambassadors from NATO countries struggled for nearly eight hours to reach consensus on giving authority to the NATO supreme commander, General Wesley Clark, to attack targets linked to the Yugoslav leadership. Some European governments are worried that missile strikes in downtown Belgrade would cause civilian casualties and undermine public support for the air strikes.

Besides political considerations, there are military questions about the wisdom of taking the war to the Serbian capital. Some allied military officials question the value of hitting the Interior and Defense ministries, which have probably relocated to underground bunkers. Mr. Milosevic's palace, which once housed Yugoslavia's monarchy, also prompts second thoughts as a potential target.

A senior NATO official said: "It's an important symbol of Serb culture. Do you really think we can win the hearts and minds of the people and turn them against their leadership if we destroy part of their history?"

NATO's difficulties have already provoked some soul-searching about how the alliance miscalculated Mr. Milosevic's intentions. Military commanders say they missed important signals that the Serbs were preparing the forced expulsion campaign as early as October.

At that time, Mr. Milosevic fired his armed forces chief of staff, who apparently opposed the plan conceived as a springtime offensive to sweep out the ethnic Albanians. But allied military officials said they thought this was an internal power dispute.

In retrospect, they say Mr. Milosevic eliminated top commanders suspected of disloyalty, then managed to string along the alliance in the belief he would cooperate with peace negotiations.



Zeljko (Arkan) Raznatovic observing his units in Yugoslavia in 1995. He stands accused of war crimes for his actions in the war in Bosnia.

## In Pristina, Street Battles And Expulsions by Train

By Paul Watson  
Los Angeles Times Service

PRISTINA, Yugoslavia — Explosions and bursts of machine-gun fire have echoed across Kosovo's capital in what appeared to be a pitched battle between ethnic Albanian guerrillas and Serbian security forces — the first time that Pristina had been caught up in such fighting.

The heavy shooting began about 9:30 A.M. Tuesday, and the sound was loud enough in the center of the city that it appeared at first as if NATO was carrying out a threat to start bombing Kosovo during the day.

But no air-raid sirens wailed, and the alliance did not announce any daylight strikes on Pristina at its daily briefing in Brussels, where the alliance announced that it was set to carry out raids around the clock as cloud cover lifted over the province.

Pristina's semi-official media center confirmed that Kosovo Liberation Army guerrillas were battling with security forces in the capital's Sunny Hill district and said Serbian civilians had joined in to repel the KLA attack.

If the report of Tuesday's battle proves true, it would be the KLA's bold-est move in Pristina since Kosovo's war began 18 months ago, hardly something that Serbs would want to trumpet in the middle of a war with NATO.

Until now, Kosovo's war was fought in the countryside and the closest Pristina came to it was a few terrorist bombings. It is not clear whether those earlier bombs were planted by Serbs or ethnic Albanians.

As night fell, and the city's electricity was turned off, machine gunners exchanged fire again at the edge of Pristina.

The capital is bracing for more heavy air strikes after bombs or missiles destroyed the Interior Ministry police headquarters in the middle of the capital early Monday but left the Yugoslav police and the headquarters unscathed.

In the first signs of an impending

exodus from the Pristina, a long column of vehicles carrying ethnic Albanians, ethnic Turks and Serbs fled the city.

KLA guerrillas, whose fight for an independent Kosovo erupted into full-scale war in late February 1998, launched Monday's assault from the nearby village of Matigane, said Radovan Uroševic, a journalist who administers the Serbia Media Center here.

Mr. Uroševic lives in the Sunny Hill district and he said his information came from neighbors he had contacted by phone.

## ■ Forced Expulsions by Train

Serbian forces have herded hundreds of Pristina residents onto a train, locked the doors and expelled them from Kosovo as part of a campaign to empty the province of ethnic Albanians, Reuters reported Wednesday from Macedonia.

Weeping men, women and children were said to have been ordered off the train before dawn into a field just inside Macedonia, and they spent hours shivering in a drizzle while local police officers registered their arrival.

They spoke of being rounded up from several districts in Kosovo's capital early Tuesday, marched to the main station and forced at gunpoint to board the train.

"The police came yesterday morning and told us, 'Go, just go.' They shot in the air, so we left," said a man of 38. He and his family were given three hours to pack and leave.

The arrival of the train, which passengers said had 15 coaches, took the Macedonian authorities by surprise. It suggested Serbian forces had begun to empty Pristina, which previously had been spared.

Passengers feared they were going to be used by the Serbs as human shields against NATO air attacks.

"We thought we would be used as prisoners of war or in case of NATO attacks," said a man named Victor.

The Pristina headquarters of the Yugoslav Army and of Serbian police units have been hit hard by war planes.



## CROSSWORD

## ACROSS

- 1 Cuts off, maybe, before they were cut off
- 6 Sound of breaking up?
- 10 Masterpieces
- 14 Sylvia Plath book
- 16 Religious image
- 18 Baker's need
- 17 Off-quoted Yogi
- 19 Old Spanish kingdom
- 19 Coin no longer being minted
- 20 What happens when Kansas City wins a World Series?

## DOWN

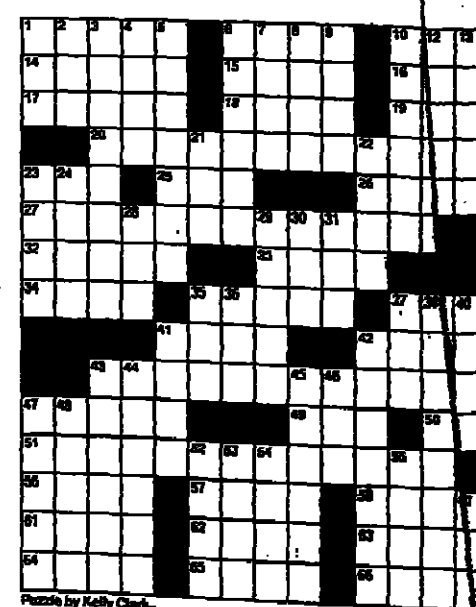
- 2 See's partner
- 3 Boston team, in brief
- 22 Why is the milk production survey so screwy?
- 23 Kind of wrench
- 23 Like a Burns acquaintance
- 24 Sharp
- 25 Detroit's county
- 27 Item in which to do a pile
- 41 Resistance units
- 42 Not just a franchisee
- 43 Why is the drought-plagued swim club bankrupt?
- 47 Film maker
- 48 Playboy head, to friends
- 50 Lake Okechobee's sister: Alton
- 51 What's the anagrammatic reason for these odd questions?
- 56 Kind of gin
- 57 Food for fido
- 58 Songs "di serimento"
- 61 High scores
- 62 1963 Liz Taylor role
- 63 Busybody
- 64 New England's locale
- 65 Fish locale
- 66 "Broca's Brain" author

## Solution to Puzzle of March 31

SNAG ARBIDE PAUL  
TOFU ROPAL EDNA  
EARN KNOCKKNOCK  
WHOSTHERE APPLE  
MAS HEATER  
FLUID SCROLL  
EAST SALAM JAB  
THE HANOTMANYOUR  
ERR VOICED ANNA  
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- 23 Saturate
- 24 Curly cabbage
- 26 Compose
- 28 Authority
- 30 Praise for payment
- 31 Ginger
- 32 "me?"
- 33 Band aid?
- 37 Air letters?
- 38 Making whole
- 39 Make known
- 40 Bear with us at night
- 41 Voiced
- 42 Times when you're not at your peak
- 43 Pinholes
- 44 Thirstiest
- 45 "Hey, check that out!"
- 46 Guitarist Paul
- 47 Class



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THE INT



## EUROPE

## Peace Hopes Fade As Refugee Ranks Grow

By Jane Perlez  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The growing exodus of refugees from Kosovo — now nearly one-third of the ethnic Albanian population of the province — has left Clinton administration and NATO officials wondering whether they will be able to achieve their goal of seeing Serbs and ethnic Albanians live together peacefully.

James Rubin, the State Department spokesman, said Tuesday that the strategy of forcing ethnic Albanians from their homes, under the direction of the Yugoslav president, Slobodan Milosevic, has crystallized the animosity between the two groups. This "radicalization" of the province, he said, was making it "all the more difficult to imagine a circumstance where the people can begin to live together again."

Mr. Rubin insisted that the administration stood by the framework of the Rambouillet accord, which called

Kosovo stay within Serbia as an autonomous entity.

But NATO officials have started talking about other outcomes, including talk Tuesday that Kosovo could wind up as a separate entity under international protection — if the allies actually succeed in ousting the Serbian military.

Sketching the outlines of a protection plan, a NATO planner said that NATO would oversee the return of ethnic Albanian refugees to Kosovo and guarantee their safety under an arrangement in which the Serbs would have virtually no power.

In London, British officials said the refugees should be allowed to return to their homes. The defense minister, George Robertson, said that Mr. Milosevic should not be rewarded for ejecting ethnic Albanians from Kosovo.

"The refugees must be allowed to go home; their homes must be rebuilt," Mr. Robertson said. He and others were not specific about who would rebuild the villages or pay for it.

The outflow of refugees, many of them traumatized by the executions they said they had witnessed, could easily destabilize the fragile countries of Macedonia and Albania, as well as the Yugoslav republic of Montenegro.

Given the speed at which the Serbian forces have pushed the ethnic Albanians out of their homes, a Balkans specialist in the administration predicted Tuesday that by the end of the week, half the Albanian population could be outside the province and the remainder left crouching in the woods.

Since NATO bombing started, Mr. Milosevic had purposely pushed refugees to Macedonia and Albania in an effort to throw into turmoil the very countries that the bombing was supposed to help protect, a Clinton administration official said.

About a third of the 2 million inhabitants of Macedonia are Albanian and a large inflow of ethnic Albanians from Kosovo could tip the balance into a majority Albanian population, the official said.

Official said, Macedonia has about 40 percent unemployment and a new democracy.

Officials there were appealing Tuesday to the European Union to take some of the ethnic Albanian refugees, and foreign ministers from Germany, Austria and Finland said they would meet Thursday near Bonn to discuss the issue.

Albania is the poorest country in Europe, barely able to look after its own people, and certainly not able to care for the tens of thousands of new refugees, the Clinton administration official said.

It was possible, the official said, that NATO troops would have to be sent to Albania as well as Macedonia — where a 12,000 strong NATO force has been poised as peacekeepers for Kosovo — to help the two countries control increasing tensions.

"I think we're going to end up with troops in Albania and Macedonia," the Clinton administration official said. "For Macedonia these refugees make big trouble."



Besa Guçi, an ethnic Albanian refugee from Kosovo, resting in a hospital in Albania on Wednesday. She said she was injured by a Serbian grenade.

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**THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER**

## Leaders Fail to Solve Ulster Impasse

By James F. Clarity  
New York Times Service

HILLSBOROUGH, Northern Ireland — Protestant and Roman Catholic leaders sought for a third day Wednesday to find a compromise on the bitter dispute over the disarmament of the Irish Republican Army that is blocking the peace process in this British province.

Prime Ministers Tony Blair of Britain and Bertie Ahern of Ireland left the province after two days of trying to arrange a settlement that would pave the way for the transfer of home rule powers by Britain to the new Northern Ireland Assembly. The transfer is part of the peace agreement approved April 10 last year.

The prime ministers said they would return only if the politicians worked out a compromise.

[Later Wednesday, Mr. Ahern told the Irish Parliament that he would return to Belfast later in the day to rejoin the talks, news agencies reported. A spokesman in London for Mr. Blair said the British leader would also return shortly.]

The British government denied assertions by some politicians that its Easter deadline would be postponed. Another delay would not collapse the peace effort, but could lead to renewed sectarian violence.

The crucial problem is that transfer of home rule powers may not start until the assembly forms a cabinet. Sinn Féin, the IRA's political wing, is to receive two of the cabinet posts, once they are allotted. But the First Minister of the Assembly, David Trimble, a Protestant, says he will not form a cabinet with Sinn Féin until the IRA makes a "credible beginning."



Gerry Adams, left, and Martin McGuinness of Sinn Féin at the talks Wednesday.

to decommissioning its arsenal, estimated at 100 tons of weapons and explosives.

The IRA, which is overwhelmingly Catholic, has observed a cease-fire for 20 months. On Wednesday the guerrilla organization issued a statement that was immediately and predictably described as negative by Protestant unionists and as positive by Sinn Féin and other officials.

The unionists said the statement, part of the IRA's annual proclamation marking the anniversary of the 1916 Easter

Rising of Republicans against the British colonial power, was useless because it did not contain a promise that the IRA would disarm.

But other politicians, including Sinn Féin officials, noted that the IRA had dropped its explicit vow, made last August, that there would be "no decommissioning by the IRA." The politicians noted that the statement also said the IRA supported the goals of the peace effort. The IRA also emphasized that it has held two cease-fires since 1994, and that "the IRA guns are silent."

## BILBAO: Revival Built on New Museum

Continued from Page 1

But it is Bilbao's Guggenheim that gets the most attention, and the most praise.

A magnet for architects from around the world, Mr. Gehry's seemingly chaotic twisting sculpture of a building is one of the few museums anywhere where the architecture students on the outside sketching the building outnumber the art students on the inside sketching the paintings.

This huge edifice came to be because the needs of a museum in New York, a city in northern Spain and an architect who works near the beach in Santa Monica, California, came together at precisely the right moment.

The Solomon R. Guggenheim Foundation, which runs the famous modern art collection in New York City, was looking for new venues.

Frustrated with the traditional mode of museum operations — a constant battle for new acquisitions, many of which end up in warehouses — the Guggenheim's board has led a movement by major museums to get more of its art before the public.

The Guggenheim collection is so big that only 5 percent can be shown at any given time at its flagship Frank Lloyd Wright-designed building in New York City. So the museum went looking for more display space in the late 1980s — first at two more sites in New York, and then in Venice and Berlin.

By the early 1990s, the Guggenheim's board was negotiating for a site in Salzburg.

At the same time, the provincial government of Basque Country was battling violence and economic decay in its chief city, Bilbao, an industrial center near the chilly waters of the Bay of Biscay with a metropolitan population of 1 million, suffered a major blow in the late 1980s when its big shipyard in the city center closed because of low-wage competition from Eastern Europe and Asia. The 30-year terrorist campaign by Basque separatists made things worse.

"Gradually, the idea emerged that we could revive our city with art and culture," recalled Nerea Abasolo, of the museum staff. "So in 1991, we went to the Guggenheim. We said, 'Salzburg has opera. Salzburg has tourists. They don't need a museum. But we need this desperately.'"

The Guggenheim agreed that the old shipyard would be the location of its new European museum. To fill the site, the museum board asked three architects to compete for the commission. One was Austrian, one was Japanese, and one was Frank Gehry.

Mr. Gehry had a reputation as a playful designer given to witty gestures. By the early 1990s, though, he was ready to make a major architectural statement. So when he was asked to submit a design for

a giant museum along the Nervion River, he was ready.

"They were reaching out with this building to the global society," he said. And Mr. Gehry set out to create a building that the world would come to see.

Mr. Gehry's museum has some sections of honey-brown limestone and some of glass.

But on top of these materials he has placed billowing metal canopies covered with a shell of thin titanium, which gleams silver, gold and blue as it reflects the river and the sky.

For a pedestrian strolling toward the museum down Bilbao's Iparraguirre Street, it looks as if some giants had a picnic on a limestone outcropping and left their crumpled aluminum foil behind.

Just to the east of the museum site, an ugly green highway bridge on battered concrete piers crosses the river, with huge trucks rumbling by 24 hours a day.

The other two architects who bid for the commission designed large walls to block off this urban intrusion. But Mr. Gehry — whose vaguely ship-like design twists and sprawls all over the place anyway — incorporated the bridge into his building.

The museum wraps under, over and around the bridge, so that those trucks now rumble directly above a giant gallery that displays, appropriately enough, the industrial-sized steel creations of the American sculptor Richard Serra.

One problem with a museum that ranks — as Bilbao's posters proudly proclaim — as "an edificio espectacular" is that the edifice tends to overwhelm the art. Critics have said that paintings — even huge, colorful murals — tend to get lost in the museum's vast arched galleries of white plaster and blue glass.

The most successful works of art in this large and unconventional space have been massive pieces designed specifically for Bilbao.

The aura of play surrounding the project is accentuated by the American artist Jeff Koons's 35-foot-tall sculpture of a puppy, completely covered in multi-colored pansies, outside the front door. Fortunately, a plot by Basque nationalists to blow it up was foiled by police at the last minute.

The museum staff says visitors often express envy of Bilbao. "We had some people from Washington, D.C.," Nerea Abasolo said.

"They were complaining that the planning committee or the arts commission or whatever would never allow a building this unusual to be built on your mall."

"And I thought: Washington, D.C. You have so much already. You don't need a building to gain a global profile. But for Bilbao, this new building means new life for our city."

## BRIEFLY

## Swiss Fox Program Eliminates Rabies

ZURICH — Switzerland has wiped out rabies by vaccinating foxes, becoming the first country to root out the disease using this method, the Federal Office for Veterinary Affairs said Wednesday.

Foxes are the primary carriers of rabies in Europe. Switzerland began a systematic campaign to vaccinate foxes in 1978 and has not detected a case of rabies in foxes since 1986.

As of April 1, dogs in Switzerland no longer need to be vaccinated against rabies, said Heinz Mueller, a spokesman for the office. Dogs from abroad will continue to need proof of vaccination. (Reuters)

## Damages Lowered In 'McLibel' Case

LONDON — The English High Court on Wednesday reduced the damages two penniless British activists must pay for libeling McDonald's Corp. from £60,000 (\$96,500) to £40,000.

The court said it allowed "in part" an appeal by the environmental activists against the verdict handed down in 1997 at the end of England's longest trial ever.

In what became known as the McLibel case, Helen Steel and David Morris were ordered to pay damages to McDonald's for a libelous pamphlet. But in public relations terms the 314-day trial was widely seen to be a victory for the couple, who made it clear Wednesday that they would fight on. (Reuters)

## For the Record

With France's ratification on Tuesday, the Amsterdam Treaty, the European Union's new constitution, has finally been ratified by all 15 EU countries and can enter into force on May 1, an EU spokesman in Brussels said Wednesday. (AP)

Britain's House of Lords passed a government bill on Wednesday that will strip aristocrats with inherited seats from voting in the upper house of Parliament. A government commission has until Dec. 31 to report back with suggestions for a new type of upper chamber for Parliament, possibly partly appointed and partly elected. (AP)



## IA/PACIFIC

## Toll Rises in Indonesia As New Violence Erupts

**JAKARTA** — Indonesia was struck by fresh violence Wednesday as two people died in Christian-Muslim fighting and police clashed with students in central Jakarta.

Witnesses said two people died when drunken men from rival villages, wielding machetes and homemade spears, clashed in the Kai islands in the Moluccas where more than 200 people have died in communal bloodshed this year.

The witnesses said they had seen two

bodies. Police denied there were any deaths, although they said some people had been injured in a minor clash in the islands on Wednesday.

The deaths coincided with Jakarta's first violent protest in almost a month and news that five people had died in a dispute between villagers over a plot of land on the eastern island of Flores, about 1,525 kilometers (950 miles) east of Jakarta.

In Jakarta, anti-riot police beat students with rattan batons as they tried to march on the military headquarters.

About 150 students protesting the shooting of student demonstrators in May rallied in the central Merdeka, or Freedom, Square. The students later dispersed peacefully.

It was the capital's first violent protest since March 4.

Jakarta has been largely free of violence and protests since students halted a campaign of daily rallies in mid-December.

In Flores, five people were killed in a land conflict that erupted Friday and was not brought under control until Tuesday, a local journalist said. He said that the situation was calm but tense on Wednesday.

The archipelago has been swept by waves of violence as religious, ethnic and social tensions boiled over amid the country's worst political and economic crisis in three decades.

At least 176 people have been killed in the Indonesian part of Borneo island in fighting that has pitted indigenous Malays and Dayaks against migrants from the island of Madura.

### Portugal Urges Help by UN

Portugal's envoy to Indonesia on Wednesday urged the United Nations to help secure peace in the troubled province of East Timor in the run-up to a vote on autonomy likely later this year.

Reuters reported. "We should not fool ourselves," the envoy, Ana Gomes, told a news conference. "Almost every day we hear of people being killed — and we are not talking about warfare between the guerrillas and the military, we are talking about civilians."

Tensions in the former Portuguese colony of 800,000 people have escalated since Jakarta abruptly announced in January that it may grant independence if its offer of wide-ranging autonomy was rejected.

Indonesia and Portugal agreed this month to let the impoverished territory choose between autonomy and independence in a UN-organized ballot after the Indonesian election on June 7.

## Singaporean Vows to Push For Freedoms

**SINGAPORE** — The opposition politician Chee Soon Juan was fined 600 Singapore dollars for selling books illegally, but he pledged to press ahead with his campaign for greater public freedom in Singapore.

Mr. Chee said he would continue to sell his books.

"The bookstores won't sell it; how am I going to be able to get it out to Singaporeans?" he asked.

Mr. Chee's book focuses on Asian opposition leaders, among them Daw Aung San Suu Kyi of Burma and the Singaporean detainee Chia Thye Poh, who was released last November after more than 30 years in prison under internal security laws.

Mr. Chee, who has twice chosen to go to prison instead of paying fines for previous charges of speaking in public without a permit, opted to pay the fine this time, the equivalent of \$347, instead of serving a three-day jail term.

"This is a different matter altogether," he said. "The previous cases I was contesting on constitutional grounds; I was fighting for the freedom of speech."

Mr. Chee said democracy in Singapore was stifled by the public-speaking permit system that he challenged, by censorship laws and by state influence over key media.

The government has said the permit law is a procedural matter necessary to maintain public order and does not substantially affect the right of free speech.



An Indonesian policeman preparing to throw a rock at student protesters in a clash Wednesday in Jakarta. The students, protesting the shooting of demonstrators last spring, tried to march on military headquarters.

## KOREA: U.S. Gives Stern Warning on Testing or Selling Missiles

Continued from Page 1

Pyongyang reportedly wants \$1 billion a year for three years. An official described the demand for cash compensation as "unrealistic both in principle and in the amount they were seeking."

North Korea said Wednesday that it would not change its missile policy under pressure from the United States.

A spokesman for North Korea's Foreign Ministry said it was Pyongyang's "legitimate right of self-defense to develop, test and produce missiles by its own efforts to defend the security of the country because the U.S. is posing constant threats."

## Toll in Malaysian Pig-Virus Outbreak Hits 76

**KUALA LUMPUR** — Malaysia on Wednesday reported five new deaths as authorities struggled to wipe out a worsening pig-virus epidemic that has now killed 76 people.

The official Korean Central News Agency spokesman as saying the U.S. is "enormous nuclear mis and weapons of mass destruction."

U.S. officials say the Taepodong missile tested in August solid fuel in its third stage, using that North Korea had acquired advanced technology to become the first country with land-based, intercontinental ballistic missile capability after Russia and the United States.

Washington — North Korea has sold missiles technology to Pakistan, Iran and other countries in the Middle East. It emerged as the world's leading exporter of ballistic mis-

siles, which are believed to be its biggest source of hard currency.

South Korean officials say North Korea has 10 missile launch sites and four factories producing missile parts.

North Korea said it could not restrain its missile program unless ties with the United States significantly improved. But that would not happen unless Pyongyang took the first steps, a U.S. official said. The United States was prepared to ease long-standing economic sanctions under the Trading with the Enemy Act and take steps to normalize ties if North Korea agreed to missile curbs, the official said.

"We regard it as entirely appropriate to proceed with easing of sanctions as North Korea addresses the missile issue," he said.

Earlier this month, North Korea agreed to allow U.S. access to a suspected secret nuclear project.

The United States then said it would provide 200,000 tons of food aid to North Korea, which has now become the biggest recipient of U.S. foreign aid in Asia.

(Reuters, AP, AFP)

## BRIEFLY

### Immigrants Hold Hong Kong Protest

**HONG KONG** — About 150 illegal mainland Chinese were holding a sit-in protest at the main Hong Kong government offices Wednesday to demand the right to stay in the territory pending a legal appeal on a residency law.

The protesters also demanded the release of more than 100 illegal immigrants detained since Tuesday for overstaying their visas.

The renewed protests and arrests over the right of mainland Chinese to live in Hong Kong came after a court ruling Tuesday that backed the government's plans to deport the immigrants. It ruled against 17 illegal immigrants seeking the right to stay while they sought permanent residence status.

(Reuters)

### New Law on Rape Hailed in Taiwan

**TAIPEI** — In a move that feminists hailed Wednesday as a major step toward lifting the status of women, Taiwan passed a law that will let prosecutors press charges against rapists regardless of whether the victims go to court themselves.

Most rapists have gotten away with their crimes because the existing law, enacted 70 years ago, would not let authorities prosecute anyone unless the victim also filed a lawsuit, forcing the women to meticulously present evidence of the crime. Most victims declined.

Under the law passed Tuesday, a convicted rapist faces up to five years in prison and, if the judge thinks it necessary, up to three years of sexual therapy.

(AP)

### Anwar's Lawyers See Political Case

**KUALA LUMPUR** — Lawyers for Anwar Ibrahim, the dismissed Malaysian finance minister, closed their case in his corruption trial on Wednesday, saying his only crime was to oppose powerful politicians seeking his downfall.

The remarks upset Judge Augustine Paul, who is due to deliver his verdict in the five-month-old trial on April 6.

"If you want to make a speech like this, you should go out there," he said, pointing outside. (Reuters)

## INTERNATIONAL

## Mexico Party Picks Chief In Uncontested Election

By Mary Beth Sheridan  
Los Angeles Times Service

**MEXICO CITY** — In an unsuccessful experiment with internal democracy, Mexico's long-governing Institutional Revolutionary Party has chosen a new leader — the only candidate on the ballot.

The party's failure to carry off an election with multiple candidates in a poll over the victory of Jose Antonio Gonzalez Fernandez. Some analysts predicted that the election, marred by charges of manipulation, would intensify a power struggle in the party.

"The differences within the party are sharpening," said Joel Estudillo, an analyst at the Mexican Institute of Political Studies. "There is permanent uncertainty."

If divisions in the party are not healed, "there is the possibility of a return of political violence," he warned, referring to the bloodshed that accompanied the 1994 presidential campaign.

The Institutional Revolutionary Party, however, was not the only party failing at internal elections. In a reflection of the fragility of Mexico's institutions, the main leftist opposition group, the Democratic Revolution Party, is leaderless as well.

The leftist party held a nationwide vote last month to choose its new leader, but the contenders charged that it was tarnished by fraud. The party is now considering throwing out the results.

The election of party leaders is important because they will play key roles in the presidential race in 2000. That election is expected to be the most competitive in Mexico's history.

In the past, the president selected a party leader and the governing party's 370-member Political Council ratified the decision with a show of hands.

But on Tuesday, for the first time, council members voted by secret ballot, dropping paper slips into a clear plastic urn.

But critics said the new process did

not mark much of an advance.

Mr. Gonzalez Fernandez, a former labor minister, had quickly gained the public support of party heavyweights who saw him as the choice of President Ernesto Zedillo, analysts noted.

One other candidate, Rodolfo Echeverria, a former member of Congress, entered the race March 22 after the resignation of the previous party leader, Mariano Palacios Alcocer. But Mr. Echeverria bowed out three days later, saying that senior party members favored his opponent.

"We don't want to be participants in another episode that doesn't contribute to the democratization or unity of our beloved party," he said.

Mr. Echeverria has been associated with critics of Mr. Zedillo and the free-market technocrats that dominate his cabinet.

In the election Tuesday, Mr. Gonzalez Fernandez received 262 votes, 26 ballots were declared null, and the rest of the party members failed to participate.

Analysts said Mr. Echeverria's angry withdrawal had thwarted the whole idea of the party race: to confer legitimacy on the new party leader.

Gonzalez Fernandez "starts out weakened, there's no doubt," said Sergio Gaglianone, a political columnist. "It will take work to recover the lost ground."

The main task of the new party leader will be to gain party support for a set of rules to choose the presidential candidate for 2000.

The Mexican president's tradition of choosing the governing party's candidate was a process known as the "dedazo," or "big finger."

But Mr. Zedillo has vowed not to follow that procedure this time and has proposed primaries instead.

Hurt by economic crises and corruption scandals, the Institutional Revolutionary Party lost its majority in the lower house of Congress for the first time in 1997 midterm elections.

## Russia Sells T-90 Tanks to India

**MOSCOW** — India will start to equip armored regiments with the new Russian T-90 tank by the end of 1999, and New Delhi may receive a license to assemble the tanks, the ITAR-Tass news agency reported Wednesday.

Citing unidentified Defense Ministry sources, the report said that a batch of 124 T-90 tanks would be delivered to India. A second batch of tanks may be assembled in India if the two nations reach a production agreement, it said.

The Russian tanks will be used as a

counter to 320 Ukrainian-made T-80UD tanks being supplied to Pakistan, the report said. Defense Minister Igor Sergeev discussed sales of the T-90 during a recent visit to New Delhi.

The T-90 is Russia's most advanced tank and is armed with a 125 mm gun and advanced protective armor.

India has long been a leading buyer of Soviet and Russian arms; its defense forces use up to 80 percent of Russian equipment and spares. Relations between Moscow and New Delhi have traditionally been strong.

## BRIEFLY

### Inmates Abused In U.S., UN Told

**GENEVA** — An independent fact-finder for the United Nations has said sexual misconduct by guards is common in women's prisons in the United States.

Since the current UN Human Rights Commission session began March 22, the United States has been criticized over reports of police brutality, ill-treatment of detained women seeking asylum and the use of capital punishment.

In a report presented Tuesday, the special investigator for violence against women, Radhika Coomaraswamy of Sri Lanka, added sexual misconduct in women's prisons to the list.

(NYT)

### Inuit Get Territory In Canadian North

**IQALUIT, Canada** — A new territory, Nunavut, will be created Thursday. The 25,000 residents, most of them Inuit, will enjoy wide autonomy and mining rights under a deal with the Canadian government.

Nunavut, or "our land" in the language of the Inuit, comprises 2.2 million square kilometers (850,000 square miles), covering two-thirds of the Northwest Territories above the 60th parallel.

(AFP)

### Passover Holiday Begins in Israel

**JERUSALEM** — With a last-minute flurry of cleaning and shopping, Israelis prepared Wednesday to usher in Passover, when Jews mark the exodus of the ancient Israelites from slavery in Egypt.

Hours before the holiday's start at sunset, markets were crowded with people buying key ingredients for a festive meal, or seder, during which the story of the flight from Egypt is ritually recounted.

(AP)

### Vote Split in Benin

**COTONOU, Benin** — Early results Wednesday from legislative elections showed a north-south split, with voters backing President Mathieu Kerekou in the north and the opposition faring better in the south.

Opposition parties made sweeping gains in Cotonou, the economic capital, on the south coast, the Local Electoral Commission said.

(AFP)

BMW and British  
Rover Plant Will

## ECONOMIC SCENE



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## BMW and Britain Agree: Rover Plant Will Be Saved

LONDON — The British government and Bayerische Motoren Werke AG have agreed on a state aid package to secure the future of the Rover car factory at Longbridge, England, Prime Minister Tony Blair said Wednesday.

"At this stage I cannot say more about the details," Mr. Blair said. "But I am delighted that we can now look forward to BMW making Longbridge a world-class plant for the next century and one that will achieve the highest standards of productivity and working practices."

He added that the government would hold its next meeting with BMW in the week starting April 12.

BMW also declined to offer any details of the agreement in a statement, but media reports had put the government aid at £118 million (\$190.2 million).

"This news is a massive boost for both the Rover Group and the West Midlands industrial base as a whole," the German automaker said Wednesday.

The deal, which still has to be accepted by the BMW board, brings an end to months of speculation over the fate of Rover's factory at Longbridge in central England and more than 50,000 jobs that depend on it.

On Tuesday, the chairman of BMW's management board, Joachim Milberg, had said that the British government was running out of time for the factory, raising the stakes with an implicit threat to move its operation to Hungary unless a deal was struck quickly.

The chief negotiator for the TGMU transport workers union at Rover, Tony Woodley, said: "It removes the uncertainty, insecurity

and anxiety that has hung over our members for the past five months. For the 14,000 Longbridge workers, tomorrow will be the first day of a new and bright future."

Unions said they hoped that BMW would now speed a £1.7 billion program to redevelop the Longbridge plant. (AP, Reuters)

### Renault Not Planning U.S. Sales

Having agreed last week to buy a little more than one-third of Nissan Motor Co., Renault SA may start selling Renault cars under the Nissan name in the United States someday, Keith Bradsher of The New York Times reported from New York. But it has no plans to revive the Renault name in the American market, Renault's chairman and chief executive, Louis Schweitzer, said.

While Renault may start selling vehicles using its own name in Mexico and possibly build these cars at a Nissan factory in that country, the French automaker has no intention of using its own name in the American market because its reputation is so weak, Mr. Schweitzer said Tuesday.

"The Renault brand image in the U.S. is poor, that's a fact," he said at a New York auto show. "It reminds people of cars that rusted, which was true years ago."

Mr. Schweitzer's comments were another sign of the importance of brand names in the consolidation of the auto industry.

Mr. Schweitzer said Renault might try to sell Nissan sport-utility vehicles in Europe under the Renault name, but in the United States, it will try to use Nissan's reputation for quality at reasonable prices while trying to calibrate Nissan's designs, he said.

## DAIMLERCHRYSLER



TWO DRIVERS — DaimlerChrysler's chairmen Robert Eaton, left, and Juergen Schrepp, second from left, and executives Christoph Walther, second from right, and Manfred Gentz, in Stuttgart. Reporting increased sales on Wednesday, the company played down merger difficulties. Page 15.

## U.S. GDP Surges 6% In Quarter

Growth Rate Is Strongest  
In More Than 2 Years

WASHINGTON — The U.S. economy grew in the fourth quarter of 1998 at the fastest pace in more than two years, punctuated by vigorous consumer spending and an improved trade picture, revised Commerce Department figures showed Wednesday.

But this was not enough to prevent the decade's first drop in corporate profits.

The gross domestic product surged at a seasonally adjusted 6 percent annual rate during the last three months of the year, the department said Wednesday.

That was down slightly from the department's earlier estimate of 6.1 percent and was enough, with earlier quarters' performances, to increase the sum of all goods and services produced within U.S. borders by a robust 3.9 percent in 1998.

But the department's first estimate of after-tax corporate profits showed a drop at a 1 percent rate in the fourth quarter, marking the third quarterly decline of the year.

And for all of 1998, profits slipped 2.2 percent, the first drop since 1989, when profits fell 4.8 percent in a precursor to the 1990-91 recession.

Profits are being pinched by the combination of increasing labor costs and the inability of manufacturing firms to raise prices in the face of stiff price competition from imports produced in countries with devalued currencies.

A price index tied to the gross domestic product rose just 1 percent in 1998. There has not been a rate that low since 1959 when it was also 1 percent, and there has not been one lower since 1950.

Nevertheless, Wall Street remains undaunted. The Dow Jones average of industrial average broke the 10,000 barrier for the first time on Monday, but since then, stocks have fallen back slightly. (Page 14)

Labor costs are increasing because the long expansion, which began its ninth year in March, reduced the unemployment rate to a 29-year low last year.

Plentiful jobs and surging stock prices have been the principal fuel of the growth in consumer spending, which represents about two-thirds of economic activity.

It rose at a 5 percent seasonally adjusted annual rate in the fourth quarter and 4.9 percent for all of 1998, the most in 14 years.

In addition to wages, consumers spent some of their stock gains and tapped their home equity in a wave of refinancing last year after mortgage rates fell to three-decade lows.

That, in turn, has shown up as a big drop in the nation's savings rate.

Also contributing to economic growth were business investment in computers and other new equipment, up 16.5 percent last year, and housing construction, up 10.4 percent, the most since 1984.

Overseas economic turmoil, however, allowed U.S. exports to increase only 1.5 percent, while imports shot up 10.6 percent.

That hurt export-dependent industries, particularly the food industry, which suffered heavy losses. Other sectors with profit declines include fabricated metal products, petroleum and coal, communications and transportation. (AP, Bloomberg)

## ECONOMIC SCENE



Arthur Levitt, chief of the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, says he wants global standards, but not at the cost of diluting rules that are the backbone of U.S. financial markets.

## Number-Crunching Trouble Turf Wars Sour Hopes for Global Accounting Rules

By David Ignatius  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — After the financial convulsions in Thailand, South Korea, Indonesia, Russia and Brazil — all triggered in part by shoddy financial disclosure that understated how serious problems were — you might think it would be relatively simple to get the world's accountants to agree on a set of global accounting standards.

But you would be wrong. Nothing in this world is simple. Even the accountants have turf wars and bureaucratic battles that slow the path to reform.

In a world wracked by wars and tumults, the battle over accounting standards obviously is not the sexiest issue around. And for that reason, it has not received much attention. But it should, because reliable, high-quality accounting is one of the few safeguards against future financial disasters.

At the center of the accounting dispute, as with several other recent financial quarrels, is a standoff between a confident United States and a wary rest-of-the-world. American accountants believe, with good reason, that U.S. accounting standards are the world's best, and they would like to see the rest of the world come their way.

But Europeans do not want to knuckle under to what they see as an American power grab. So they are pushing their own set of international standards.

This accounting bottleneck is unfortunate. For if there was one thing the Asian financial crisis, it was the need for more reliable data, so that investors and regulators could make sound judgments about the stability of international markets.

This need for more "disclosure and transparency" was repeated like a mantra by top financial officials. The U.S. Treasury secretary, Robert Rubin, and the chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, Alan Greenspan, might not have a master plan for a new financial architecture, it was said, but they definitely agreed on the urgency of better accounting standards. Only with reliable financial information, everyone agreed, could the world hope to escape future market meltdowns.

But two sets of standards compete for attention. One is the U.S. "generally-accepted accounting principles," the other is a new set of international standards just completed by a group called the International Accounting Standards Committee, or IASC.

The IASC, which met in Washington earlier this month, hopes to drum up support for its international standards as a kind of accounting lingua franca. The group's director, Sir Bryan Carsberg, warns that if the United States insists on the primacy of its standards, the rest of the world will bolt.

"The European desire to set up their own standards is now very strong," he says. "Once that happens, it's very hard to bring it back."

The trouble is that American experts think some of Sir Brian's international standards are not very good, and the don't trust the IASC to administer them fairly and independently.

"We believe the IASC is politicized body," says Edmund Jenkins, the chairman of the Financial Accounting Standards Board, which sets U.S. auditing rules. He warns that some of these would-be standard setters are not independent of their gov-

See SCENE, Page 14

## Mitsubishi Electric to Slash Jobs

Firm Plans to Drop 14,500 Positions in Bid to Restore Profitability

By Stephanie Strom  
New York Times Service

TOKYO — Mitsubishi Electric Co., one of Japan's big and diversified electronics makers, said Wednesday it would cut 14,500 jobs, or about 10 percent of its total workforce, as part of an overhaul aimed at restoring profitability.

The announcement was one more hint at the economic recovery the government had promised in the new fiscal year, beginning Thursday, was running headlong into a wave of unprecedented corporate restructuring.

The unemployment rate, which hit an all-time high of 4.6 percent in February, is not going to drop as long as companies keep making efforts to retrain their bloated labor forces, which turn means consumers are likely to remain tight-fisted despite various government incentives encouraging them to spend.

Corporations also show no signs of ending their cost-saving behavior.

Mitsubishi Electric was only the latest company to announce plans to cut capital investment, in its case by 20 percent in the new fiscal year, and its own heavy industrial machinery business has suffered mightily as other Japanese companies have cut back.

Under normal circumstances, all of the pain that Japanese corporations are currently willing to suffer would lead to productivity gains and better profitability, which would create new jobs and, in turn, high-return investment opportunities.

But Japan is also grappling with

deflation, which means that as fast as corporations are cutting jobs, expenses and investment, their revenue growth is falling.

Corporate sales fell 7.1 percent in the fourth quarter of 1998, according to the Ministry of Finance: 4 to 5 percent of that drop can be accounted for by the slump in wholesale prices.

"Clearly, restructuring is gaining pace, and it sounds impressive until you look at deflation," said Andrew Shipley, an economist at Schroders Japan Ltd.

Mr. Shipley said companies would have to slash workers' compensation by 6 percent to 8 percent to make up for the erosion that deflation will inflict on sales.

Thus far, however, wages have declined just 2 percent year-on-year, and 1 percent of the work force has lost jobs.

Still, the moves that corporations are making to revamp their businesses are aggressive by Japanese standards.

Mitsubishi Electric, which is expected to post a loss of roughly 90 billion yen (\$748 million) in the fiscal year that ended Wednesday, said it would eliminate 8,400 jobs in Japan and 6,100 abroad by March 2002. More than 2,000 of those jobs have already been slashed.

The company has already taken an axe to its American operations, closing a semiconductor factory, abandoning its sales of analog televisions and subcontracting the production of cellular phones.

In Europe, it has stopped produ-

cing computers and televisions in Britain and eliminated its semiconductor assembly and testing operations in Germany.

Mitsubishi Electric also said it would begin reversing a long-standing aversion to spinning off businesses and start lopping off unprofitable subsidiaries by March 2001.

The company said that it would reduce the number of its consolidated subsidiaries to 140 from the present 180.

Analysts have long asked the company to jettison its consumer-electronics business, and some would like to see it exit auto-parts manufacturing.

The company's money-losing semiconductor manufacturing business is known for its good technology, but it lacks the high sales and investment needed to compete with larger competitors.

Mitsubishi Electric said Wednesday that it planned to restore profitability to its semiconductor operations in two years by focusing on building more customized chips, a strategy being pursued by many of its competitors.

The company predicted sales of 4 trillion yen on a consolidated basis by March 2002, compared with 3.7 trillion yen in revenues it expects in the fiscal year that ended Wednesday.

Mitsubishi Electric, which also is a big producer of defense electronics, said it hoped to become the world's largest manufacturer of satellites and satellite equipment, as well as a leading seller of next-generation communications infrastructure technology.

## LTCM Manages a Rebound

By Joseph Kahn  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Long-Term Capital Management LP, the giant hedge fund that Wall Street firms saved from collapse during the turmoil in stock and bond markets last September, has recovered robustly and plans to start paying back its rescuers as early as June.

The consortium of 14 banks and brokerage firms that controls Long-Term Capital said Tuesday that the fund was much less risky now than it was six months ago, having reduced its market risk by 50 percent, although it

did not define how risk was measured.

Even so, the consortium said, Long-Term Capital's investments have gained more than 20 percent after paying management fees, a recovery the consortium said was faster than anticipated.

Barring a downturn in the bond markets in which Long-Term Capital has large investments, the hedge fund will return at least part of the capital invested by the consortium in the second half of this year, the consortium said in a published statement.

People close to the fund said it was possible that the consortium members, which invested between \$100 million and \$300 million apiece, could receive all of their money within a year or so, rather than the three years initially anticipated.

The announcement confirmed earlier reports of a turnaround in the hedge fund's fortunes. Bond markets generally have rebounded from the lows they reached last autumn after Russia's debt default sent global bond markets, and Long-Term Capital's portfolio, tumbling.

Many Wall Street companies and other investors who specialize in bond investments have posted big profits in recent months.

But Long-Term Capital's recovery is noteworthy because it made sizable gains even while reducing risk, two

goals that are not always complementary. Reducing risk generally means borrowing less money and buying securities judged less likely to swing sharply in price. That helps protect the fund in down markets but reduces potential gains when things go well.

People close to Long-Term Capital said its total assets and liabilities had been reduced, but they declined to provide specific figures. When the hedge fund founded last fall, it held securities valued at \$120 billion.

The news about Long-Term Capital seems likely to bolster the efforts of its founding partners, led by the former Salomon Brothers bond trader John Meriwether, to prepare the hedge fund for a future without Wall Street patrons.

Mr. Meriwether plans to raise fresh capital from private investors as soon as possible, people close to the fund said. He is eager to wind down his affiliation with the consortium, whose six-man team oversees the fund.

The consortium consists of large banks and brokerage houses, including Chase Manhattan Corp., Morgan Stanley Dean Witter & Co. and Merrill Lynch & Co.

People close to the consortium said that by June the members would decide how much money to withdraw from Long-Term Capital and whether to give Mr. Meriwether permission to raise money from other sources.

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Adams, John	35	M	5'10"	180	B	B	F	01/15/55	CA	123-45-6789	HS	Teacher	W	CA	Los Angeles	Los Angeles	90001	(213) 555-1234	(310) 555-5678	j.adams@email.com	Married
Adams, Mary	32	F	5'8"	150	B	B	F	03/22/58	CA	987-65-4321	HS	Nurse	W	CA	San Francisco	San Francisco	94102	(415) 555-9876	(415) 555-2345	m.adams@email.com	Married
Adams, Robert	45	M	6'2"	220	B	B	F	08/10/45	CA	555-44-3322	HS	Engineer	W	CA	San Jose	San Jose	95128	(408) 555-7654	(408) 555-3456	r.adams@email.com	Married
Adams, Susan	28	F	5'6"	130	B	B	F	06/05/67	CA	222-33-4455	HS	Marketing	W	CA	San Diego	San Diego	92101	(619) 555-6789	(619) 555-4567	s.adams@email.com	Single
Adams, Thomas	55	M	5'9"	170	B	B	F	11/20/38	CA	111-22-3344	HS	Retired	W	CA	San Francisco	San Francisco	94102	(415) 555-1111	(415) 555-2222	t.adams@email.com	Married
Adams, Victoria	25	F	5'7"	140	B	B	F	09/18/72	CA	888-99-0011	HS	Student	W	CA	San Jose	San Jose	95128	(408) 555-8888	(408) 555-9999	v.adams@email.com	Single
Adams, William	40	M	6'0"	200	B	B	F	04/01/53	CA	777-88-9900	HS	Manager	W	CA	San Diego	San Diego	92101	(619) 555-7777	(619) 555-8888	w.adams@email.com	Married
Adams, Yvonne	38	F	5'9"	160	B	B	F	07/25/56	CA	666-77-8899	HS	Accountant	W	CA	San Francisco	San Francisco	94102	(415) 555-6666	(415) 555-7777	y.adams@email.com	Married
Adams, Zachary	22	M	5'11"	165	B	B	F	12/03/80	CA	555-66-7788	HS	Student	W	CA	San Jose	San Jose	95128	(408) 555-5555	(408) 555-6666	z.adams@email.com	Single
Adams, Emily	27	F	5'5"	125	B	B	F	05/12/71	CA	444-55-6677	HS	Designer	W	CA	San Diego	San Diego	92101	(619) 555-4444	(619) 555-5555	e.adams@email.com	Single
Adams, Frank	50	M	5'8"	175	B	B	F	02/28/48	CA	333-44-5566	HS	Engineer	W	CA	San Francisco	San Francisco	94102	(415) 555-3333	(415) 555-4444	f.adams@email.com	Married
Adams, Grace	30	F	5'7"	145	B	B	F	10/08/63	CA	222-33-4455	HS	Teacher	W	CA	San Jose	San Jose	95128	(408) 555-2222	(408) 555-3333	g.adams@email.com	Single
Adams, Henry	42	M	6'1"	210	B	B	F	09/05/51	CA	111-22-3344	HS	Manager	W	CA	San Diego	San Diego	92101	(619) 555-1111	(619) 555-2222	h.adams@email.com	Married
Adams, Irene	33	F	5'6"	135	B	B	F	04/15/61	CA	999-00-1122	HS	Nurse	W	CA	San Francisco	San Francisco	94102	(415) 555-9999	(415) 555-0000	i.adams@email.com	Married
Adams, James	48	M	5'9"	185	B	B	F	06/20/46	CA	888-99-0011	HS	Engineer	W	CA	San Jose	San Jose	95128	(408) 555-8888	(408) 555-9999	j.adams@email.com	Married
Adams, Karen	29	F	5'8"	140	B	B	F	08/01/69	CA	777-88-9900	HS	Marketing	W	CA	San Diego	San Diego	92101	(619) 555-7777	(619) 555-8888	k.adams@email.com	Single
Adams, Larry	52	M	6'0"	205	B	B	F	03/10/42	CA	666-77-8899	HS	Manager	W	CA	San Francisco	San Francisco	94102	(415) 555-6666	(415) 555-7777	l.adams@email.com	Married
Adams, Maryann	36	F	5'7"	150	B	B	F	07/01/57	CA	555-66-7788	HS	Nurse	W	CA	San Jose	San Jose	95128	(408) 555-5555	(408) 555-6666	m.adams@email.com	Married
Adams, Norman	44	M	5'10"	190	B	B	F	05/25/50	CA	444-55-6677	HS	Engineer	W	CA	San Diego	San Diego	92101	(619) 555-4444	(619) 555-5555	n.adams@email.com	Married
Adams, Olivia	26	F	5'6"	130	B	B	F	11/15/73	CA	333-44-5566	HS	Student	W	CA	San Francisco	San Francisco	94102	(415) 555-3333	(415) 555-4444	o.adams@email.com	Single
Adams, Paul	41	M	6'1"	200	B	B	F	02/28/48	CA	222-33-4455	HS	Manager	W	CA	San Diego	San Diego	92101	(619) 555-2222	(619) 555-3333	p.adams@email.com	Married
Adams, Rachel	34	F	5'8"	155	B	B	F	09/01/59	CA	111-22-3344	HS	Teacher	W	CA	San Francisco	San Francisco	94102	(415) 555-1111	(415) 555-2222	q.adams@email.com	Married
Adams, Steven	46	M	5'9"	180	B	B	F	07/10/47	CA	999-00-1122	HS	Engineer	W	CA	San Jose	San Jose	95128	(408) 555-9999	(408) 555-0000	r.adams@email.com	Married
Adams, Tanya	31	F	5'7"	145	B	B	F	06/01/62	CA	888-99-0011	HS	Nurse	W	CA	San Diego	San Diego	92101	(619) 555-8888	(619) 555-9999	s.adams@email.com	Married
Adams, Victor	51	M	6'0"	200	B	B	F	04/01/53	CA	777-88-9900	HS	Manager	W	CA	San Francisco	San Francisco	94102	(415) 555-7777	(415) 555-8888	t.adams@email.com	Married
Adams, Wendy	29	F	5'8"	140	B	B	F	08/01/69	CA	666-77-8899	HS	Marketing	W	CA	San Jose	San Jose	95128	(408) 555-6666	(408) 555-7777	u.adams@email.com	Single
Adams, Xavier	43	M	5'10"	190	B	B	F	05/25/50	CA	555-66-7788	HS	Engineer	W	CA	San Diego	San Diego	92101	(619) 555-5555	(619) 555-6666	v.adams@email.com	Married
Adams, Yvonne	38	F	5'9"	160	B	B	F	07/25/56	CA	444-55-6677	HS	Accountant	W	CA	San Francisco	San Francisco	94102	(415) 555-4444	(415) 555-5555	w.adams@email.com	Married
Adams, Zachary	22	M	5'11"	165	B	B	F	12/03/80	CA	333-44-5566	HS	Student	W	CA	San Jose	San Jose	95128	(408) 555-3333	(408) 555-4444	x.adams@email.com	Single
Adams, Emily	27	F	5'5"	125	B	B	F	05/12/71	CA	222-33-4455	HS	Designer	W	CA	San Diego	San Diego	92101	(619) 555-2222	(619) 555-3333	y.adams@email.com	Single
Adams, Frank	50	M	5'8"	175	B	B	F	02/28/48	CA	111-22-3344	HS	Engineer	W	CA	San Francisco	San Francisco	94102	(415) 555-1111	(415) 555-2222	z.adams@email.com	Married
Adams, Grace	30	F	5'7"	145	B	B	F	10/08/63	CA	999-00-1122	HS	Teacher	W	CA	San Jose	San Jose	95128	(408) 555-9999	(408) 555-0000	a.adams@email.com	Single
Adams, Henry	42	M	6'1"	210	B	B	F	09/05/51	CA	888-99-0011	HS	Manager	W	CA	San Diego	San Diego	92101	(619) 555-8888	(619) 555-9999	b.adams@email.com	Married
Adams, Irene	33	F	5'6"	135	B	B	F	04/15/61	CA	777-88-9900	HS	Nurse	W	CA	San Francisco	San Francisco	94102	(415) 555-7777	(415) 555-8888	c.adams@email.com	Married
Adams, James	48	M	5'9"	185	B	B	F	06/20/46	CA	666-77-8899	HS	Engineer	W	CA	San Jose	San Jose	95128	(408) 555-6666	(408) 555-7777	d.adams@email.com	Married
Adams, Karen	29	F	5'8"	140	B	B	F	08/01/69	CA	555-66-7788	HS	Marketing	W	CA	San Diego	San Diego	92101	(619) 555-5555	(619) 555-6666	e.adams@email.com	Single
Adams, Larry	52	M	6'0"	205	B	B	F	03/10/42	CA	444-55-6677	HS	Manager	W	CA	San Francisco	San Francisco	94102	(415) 555-4444	(415) 555-5555	f.adams@email.com	Married
Adams, Maryann	36	F	5'7"	150	B	B	F	07/01/57	CA	333-44-5566	HS	Nurse	W	CA	San Jose	San Jose	95128	(408) 555-3333	(408) 555-4444	g.adams@email.com	Married
Adams, Norman	44	M	5'10"	190	B	B	F	05/25/50	CA	222-33-4455	HS	Engineer	W	CA	San Diego	San Diego	92101	(619) 555-2222	(619) 555-3333	h.adams@email.com	Married
Adams, Olivia	26	F	5'6"	130	B	B	F	11/15/73	CA	111-22-3344	HS	Student	W	CA	San Francisco	San Francisco	94102	(415) 555-1111	(415) 555-2222	i.adams@email.com	Single
Adams, Paul	41	M	6'1"	200	B	B	F	02/28/48	CA	999-00-1122	HS	Manager	W	CA	San Diego	San Diego	92101	(619) 555-9999	(619) 555-0000	j.adams@email.com	Married
Adams, Rachel	34	F	5'8"	155	B	B	F	09/01/59	CA	888-99-0011	HS	Teacher	W	CA	San Jose	San Jose	95128	(408) 555-8888	(408) 555-9999	k.adams@email.com	Married
Adams, Steven	46	M	5'9"	180	B	B	F	07/10/47	CA	777-88-9900	HS	Engineer	W	CA	San Diego	San Diego	92101	(619) 555-7777	(619) 555-8888	l.adams@email.com	Married
Adams, Tanya	31	F	5'7"	145	B	B	F	06/01/62	CA	666-77-8899	HS	Nurse	W	CA	San Francisco	San Francisco	94102	(415) 555-6666	(415) 555-7777	m.adams@email.com	Married
Adams, Victor	51	M	6'0"	200	B	B	F	04/01/53	CA	555-66-7788	HS	Manager	W	CA	San Jose	San Jose	95128	(408) 555-5555	(408) 555-6666	n.adams@email.com	Married
Adams, Wendy	29	F	5'8"	140	B	B	F	08/01/69	CA	444-55-6677	HS	Marketing	W	CA	San Diego	San Diego	92101	(619) 555-4444	(619) 555-5555	o.adams@email.com	Single
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Adams, Yvonne	38	F	5'9"	160	B	B	F	07/25/56	CA	222-33-4455	HS	Accountant	W	CA	San Jose	San Jose	95128	(408) 555-2222	(408) 555-3333	q.adams@email.com	Married
Adams, Zachary	22	M	5'11"	165	B	B	F	12/03/80	CA	111-22-3344	HS	Student	W	CA	San Diego	San Diego	92101	(619) 555-1111	(619) 555-2222	r.adams@email.com	Single
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Adams, Frank	50	M	5'8"	175	B	B	F	02/28/48	CA	888-99-0011	HS	Engineer	W	CA	San Jose	San Jose	95128	(408) 555-8888	(408) 555-9999	t.adams@email.com	Married
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Adams, Irene	33	F	5'6"	135	B	B	F	04/15/61	CA	555-66-7788	HS	Nurse	W	CA	San Jose	San Jose	95128	(408) 555-5555	(408) 555-6666	w.adams@email.com	Married
Adams, James	48	M	5'9"	185	B	B	F	06/20/46	CA	444-55-6677	HS	Engineer	W	CA	San Diego	San Diego	92101	(619) 555-4444	(619) 555-5555	x.adams@email.com	Married
Adams, Karen	29	F	5'8"	140	B	B	F	08/01/69	CA	333-44-5566	HS	Marketing	W	CA	San Francisco	San Francisco	94102	(415) 555-3333	(415) 555-4444	y.adams@email.com	Single
Adams, Larry	52	M	6'0"	205	B	B	F	03/10/42	CA	222-33-4455	HS	Manager	W	CA	San Jose	San Jose	95128	(408) 555-2222	(408) 555-3333	z.adams@email.com	Married
Adams, Maryann	36	F	5'7"	150	B	B	F	07/01/57	CA	111-22-3344	HS	Nurse	W	CA	San Diego	San Diego	92101	(619) 555-1111	(619) 555-2222	a.adams@email.com	Married
Adams, Norman	44	M	5'10"	190	B	B	F	05/25/50	CA	999-00-1122	HS	Engineer	W	CA	San Francisco	San Francisco	94102	(415) 555-9999	(415) 555-0000	b.adams@email.com	Married
Adams, Olivia	26	F	5'6"	130	B	B	F	11/15/73	CA	888-99-0011	HS	Student	W	CA	San Jose	San Jose	95128	(408) 555-8888	(408) 555-9999	c.adams@email.com	Single
Adams, Paul	41	M	6'1"	200	B	B	F	02/28/48	CA	777-88-9900	HS	Manager	W	CA	San Diego	San Diego	92101	(619) 555-7777	(619) 555-8888	d.adams@email.com	Married
Adams, Rachel	34	F	5'8"	155	B	B	F	09/01/59	CA	666-77-8899	HS	Teacher	W	CA	San Francisco	San Francisco	94102	(415) 555-6666	(415) 555-7777	e.adams@email.com	Married
Adams, Steven	46	M	5'9"	180	B	B	F	07/10/47	CA	555-66-7788	HS	Engineer	W	CA	San Jose	San Jose	95128	(408) 555-5555	(408) 555-6666	f.adams@email.com	Married
Adams, Tanya	31	F	5'7"	145	B	B	F	06/01/62	CA	444-55-6677	HS	Nurse	W	CA	San Diego	San Diego	92101	(619) 555-4444	(619) 555-5555	g.adams@email.com	Married
Adams, Victor	51	M	6'0"	200	B	B	F	04/01/53	CA	333-44-5566	HS	Manager	W	CA	San Francisco</						

**Continued on Page 17**



NASDAQ

Wednesday's 3 P.M.  
The 100 most traded NASDAQ securities  
in terms of dollar volume, updated twice a year.  
The Associated Press.

Symbol	Company Name	Price	Change
GOOGL	Alphabet Inc.	275.00	+10.00
AMZN	Amazon.com Inc.	145.00	+5.00
MSFT	Microsoft Corp.	120.00	+3.00
ORCL	Oracle Corp.	85.00	+2.00
CRM	Salesforce.com Inc.	75.00	+1.00
ADBE	Adobe Systems Inc.	65.00	+1.00
INTC	Intel Corp.	55.00	+1.00
QCOM	Qualcomm Inc.	45.00	+1.00
TXN	TXU Corp.	35.00	+1.00
WMT	Walmart Inc.	25.00	+1.00

Symbol	Company Name	Price	Change
IBM	International Business Machines Corp.	110.00	+2.00
HPQ	HP Inc.	95.00	+1.00
DELL	Dell Computer Corp.	80.00	+1.00
WDC	Western Digital Corp.	70.00	+1.00
QID	QIDnet Inc.	60.00	+1.00
WII	World Wide Web Inc.	50.00	+1.00
WII	World Wide Web Inc.	40.00	+1.00
WII	World Wide Web Inc.	30.00	+1.00
WII	World Wide Web Inc.	20.00	+1.00
WII	World Wide Web Inc.	10.00	+1.00

Symbol	Company Name	Price	Change
GOOGL	Alphabet Inc.	275.00	+10.00
AMZN	Amazon.com Inc.	145.00	+5.00
MSFT	Microsoft Corp.	120.00	+3.00
ORCL	Oracle Corp.	85.00	+2.00
CRM	Salesforce.com Inc.	75.00	+1.00
ADBE	Adobe Systems Inc.	65.00	+1.00
INTC	Intel Corp.	55.00	+1.00
QCOM	Qualcomm Inc.	45.00	+1.00
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QCOM	Qualcomm Inc.	45.00	+1.00
TXN	TXU Corp.	35.00	+1.00
WMT	Walmart Inc.	25.00	+1.00

AMEX

Wednesday's 3 P.M.  
The 100 most traded stocks of the day.  
The Associated Press.

Symbol	Company Name	Price	Change
GOOGL	Alphabet Inc.	275.00	+10.00
AMZN	Amazon.com Inc.	145.00	+5.00
MSFT	Microsoft Corp.	120.00	+3.00
ORCL	Oracle Corp.	85.00	+2.00
CRM	Salesforce.com Inc.	75.00	+1.00
ADBE	Adobe Systems Inc.	65.00	+1.00
INTC	Intel Corp.	55.00	+1.00
QCOM	Qualcomm Inc.	45.00	+1.00
TXN	TXU Corp.	35.00	+1.00
WMT	Walmart Inc.	25.00	+1.00

Symbol	Company Name	Price	Change
GOOGL	Alphabet Inc.	275.00	+10.00
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CRM	Salesforce.com Inc.	75.00	+1.00
ADBE	Adobe Systems Inc.	65.00	+1.00
INTC	Intel Corp.	55.00	+1.00
QCOM	Qualcomm Inc.	45.00	+1.00
TXN	TXU Corp.	35.00	+1.00
WMT	Walmart Inc.	25.00	+1.00

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ADBE	Adobe Systems Inc.	65.00	+1.00
INTC	Intel Corp.	55.00	+1.00
QCOM	Qualcomm Inc.	45.00	+1.00
TXN	TXU Corp.	35.00	+1.00
WMT	Walmart Inc.	25.00	+1.00

NYSE

Wednesday's 1230  
(Continued)

Symbol	Company Name	Price	Change
GOOGL	Alphabet Inc.	275.00	+10.00
AMZN	Amazon.com Inc.	145.00	+5.00
MSFT	Microsoft Corp.	120.00	+3.00
ORCL	Oracle Corp.	85.00	+2.00
CRM	Salesforce.com Inc.	75.00	+1.00
ADBE	Adobe Systems Inc.	65.00	+1.00
INTC	Intel Corp.	55.00	+1.00
QCOM	Qualcomm Inc.	45.00	+1.00
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ADBE	Adobe Systems Inc.	65.00	+1.00
INTC	Intel Corp.	55.00	+1.00
QCOM	Qualcomm Inc.	45.00	+1.00
TXN	TXU Corp.	35.00	+1.00
WMT	Walmart Inc.	25.00	+1.00

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CRM	Salesforce.com Inc.	75.00	+1.00
ADBE	Adobe Systems Inc.	65.00	+1.00
INTC	Intel Corp.	55.00	+1.00
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ADBE	Adobe Systems Inc.	65.00	+1.00
INTC	Intel Corp.	55.00	+1.00
QCOM	Qualcomm Inc.	45.00	+1.00
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INTC	Intel Corp.	55.00	+1.00
QCOM	Qualcomm Inc.	45.00	+1.00
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QCOM	Qualcomm Inc.	45.00	+1.00
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1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be answered. This involves understanding the context and the specific requirements of the task.

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data or information to any extent. The list is not and shall not be deemed to be an offer by the IFT or Standard & Poor's Microcap to sell securities or investments of any kind. Investments can fall as well as rise. Past performance does not guarantee future success. It is advisable to seek advice from a qualified independent advisor before investing.

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Figure 1. The effect of the concentration of the *Agrobacterium* suspension on the transformation efficiency of *Agrobacterium* strains.

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The U.S. House of Representatives this month overwhelmingly approved a bill that would impose tariffs on steel imports, but President Bill Clinton's administration has said the president would veto

Guangdong Investment's chairman, Zhong Guangchao, said that although 1998 was the most difficult year of the past decade for the company, 1999 "may prove equally challenging."

The company plans to shed non-core assets such as its cement and timber operations as part of its restructuring and to focus on utilities, infrastructure, property and hotels.

Guangdong Investment said financial difficulties faced by related companies had affected its operations by shaking the confidence of its bankers. (Reuters, Bloomberg)

**BEIJING**—BP Amoco PLC, the world's third-largest publicly traded oil company, said Wednesday that its plans to build a \$2.5 billion ethylene plant in China face an indefinite delay because authorities show no signs of approving the project.

The complex was to be built in Jinshan in a 50-50 joint venture with Shanghai Petrochemical Co.

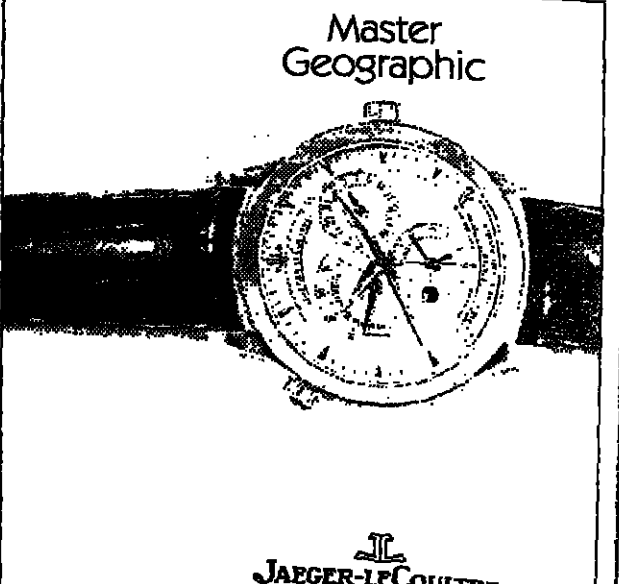
"It usually takes half a year between submitting the proposal to getting it approved. We

The Singapore venture, which makes the D-RAMs that are used as main memory chips in personal computers, is Nippon Steel's last remaining chip business.

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- **South Korea's** financial supervisors warned that the government would step in to restructure the country's investment trust companies beginning in July 2000. Lee Hun Jai, head of the Financial Supervisory Commission, said the restructuring would follow an order for the companies to gradually reduce nonperforming assets.
- **Japan's** prefectural and city governments hold a fast-growing mountain of debt that already exceeds \$2.3 trillion yen (\$343.9 billion), or 10.5 percent of Japan's total gross domestic product, Moody's Investors Service Inc. said.
- **Mazda Motor Corp.** and **Ford Motor Co.** will jointly develop environmentally friendly engines for small cars, the daily Nihon Keizai Shimbun said, without citing sources.
- **Malaysia's** gross domestic product is expected to expand 1 percent this year, the central bank said in its annual economic report. The growth projection assumes that international petroleum prices will stay constant.

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**WORLD ROUNDUP**

**Samaranch Declines U.S. Senate Invitation**

**OLYMPICS** Juan Antonio Samaranch, the president of the International Olympic Committee, declined a U.S. Senate invitation to testify on how the committee is dealing with its corruption scandal, a move one congressional leader said did little to lift the "dark cloud" over the Games.

Samaranch told the Senate Commerce Committee that he was unable to attend hearings April 14 on the Salt Lake City bribery case. He gave no reason for refusing and said he hoped Anita DeFrentz, an American IOC vice president, would be allowed to take his place.

Also Tuesday, sponsors met with Olympic officials to hear about reforms and ask for "concessions for damage" from the scandal. (AP)

**British Sprinter Banned**

**ATHLETICS** Dougie Walker, a Scot who is the European 200-meter champion, was banned for two years Wednesday. He tested positive for the steroid nandrolone in December. (Reuters)

**Winger Evans Retires**

**RUGBY UNION** Iwan Evans, the Wales winger, said Wednesday he was retiring. Evans, 35, scored 33 tries in 72 games for Wales and captained the team a record 28 times. He has been troubled by injuries for 14 months. (AP)

**NCAA Final Ratings Fall**

**BASKETBALL** The NCAA men's final drew the lowest U.S. ratings since the CBS network began carrying it in 1982. Connecticut's victory over Duke on Monday posted a 17.2 rating.

The women's final, between Purdue and Duke, recorded a 4.3 cable rating, the biggest in the four years ESPN has shown it. (AP)

**Sports Flee the Balkans**

The match between Croatia and the United States in the Fed Cup, a women's team tennis event, on April 17-18 is being moved from Croatia to the United States because of NATO air strikes in Kosovo.

The world governing body of volleyball, withdrew the Yugoslav team from the World League. Yugoslavia's home games were set for Belgrade and Novi Sad, two targets of NATO air strikes. (AP)

**Flames Go One Up on the Oilers**

**The Associated Press**

It's been a while since the Edmonton Oilers and Calgary Flames have played each other for something significant at this time of the season. This year is different.

The Flames lead the Oilers by one point for the eighth playoff spot in the National Hockey League's Western Conference. They went one up on their Alberta provincial rival with a 3-2 tie against Colorado on Tuesday, while Edmonton was losing to Phoenix. With eight games remaining, the Flames and Oilers will face each other three times.

In Denver, Theo Fleury, facing Calgary for the first time since being traded to Colorado, had a goal and an assist against his former team.

Coyotes 7, Oilers 4 Robert Reichel had two goals and an assist and Keith Tkachuk notched four assists as Phoenix matched a franchise record with six first-period goals in its victory in Edmonton.

**What Makes a School Great? A Great Basketball Team**

By Mike Allen  
New York Times Service

**STORRS, Connecticut** — Six years ago, after enduring yet another round of frustrating negotiations to get more money from the state legislature, Harry Hartley, then the president of the University of Connecticut, declared facetiously that he wanted to turn UConn into a prison because "that's the only way I see to get assured of funding."

Ultimately, however, Hartley and his successor found another way to achieve that goal: basketball.

Capitalizing on the success of both the men's and women's teams, which culminated Monday night with the Huskies' victory in the national men's final, university officials have managed to secure \$1 billion from the legislature, lure prize professors and attract a surge of applications from prospective students.

"How does athletics help?" Hartley, now an education professor, asked Tuesday as the campus thrived with Husky fever. "Let me count the billion ways."

And while a string of powerhouse basketball teams over recent years, including a national champion women's team in 1995, has given UConn a taste of the riches and recognition that come

with sports success, the upset of top-ranked Duke University, seen in about 17 million homes, has the university's officials dreaming even bigger.

"UConn has been a serious academic institution for many decades, but athletics has enabled us to grow exponentially," said its president, Philip Austin. "It helps us recruit students, enhances our ability to sell our program to the state legislature and energizes alumni and others who might be called on for philanthropic support."

University officials say they can already measure the benefits of having strong teams:

- Donations have increased from \$6 million five years ago to \$20 million last year and an expected \$25 million this year. Over those five years, thanks to donations and a strong stock market, the assets of the school's foundation grew from \$50 million to \$175 million.
- Campus tours for prospective students increased from 9,000 at this time last year to 12,000 so far this year.
- The number of applications has risen 14 percent in the last year.
- Since 1995, 97 construction and renovation projects have been completed, and 51 are under way.

The glow of mounting respect added

to a frenzy Tuesday on campus, after many of the 15,000 undergraduate students stayed up all night, some singing "Kumbaya" over burning pizza boxes, then greeted the returning team at a huge pep rally with the winning score from the championship game, 77 to 74, displayed in lights on each wall.

University administrators have a name for the spinoff benefit of winning teams — "the Flutie factor," for the 33 percent increase in applications that Doug Flutie helped bring Boston College when he was a football star there in the early 1980s.

Even the nation's best-known institutions can profit from a burst of television exposure for its teams. In 1996, after Northwestern University enjoyed a Cinderella football season and made it to the Rose Bowl, the admissions office had to print more applications and add phone lines.

"It seems funny to say that sports validates an institution for a student who wants to major in science or music, but students want to go to a school that people are talking about," said Rebecca Dixon, Northwestern's associate provost for university enrollment. "It may be subliminal, but it is real."

And that is exactly what has happened

in the last decade to UConn, once an unglamorous, middle-of-the-pack school marooned in the hills of eastern Connecticut.

Under Hartley, who was president from 1990 to 1996, UConn basketball players became lobbyists, traveling to Hartford, the state capital, to tell lawmakers about how difficult it was to recruit athletes when the library was swathed in plastic sheeting to keep the bricks from falling.

Some professors criticized Hartley for his aggressive promotion of sports, but it worked. In 1995, the year the women's team captured the national championship, the legislature voted to give the school \$100 million a year for 10 years for construction and renovation.

Kevin Sullivan, the Senate president pro tempore, said the basketball dominance was a crucial factor in winning his colleagues' support for the huge financing program.

"I'd love to say every legislature and citizen in Connecticut was transfixed when they recruited a top physics professor from Iowa, but that just isn't the real word," Sullivan said. "It was the athletics that got people to think again about UConn in a big way."

Peter Magrath, the president of the

National Association of State Universities and Land Grant Colleges in Washington, said that as a result UConn is winning a national reputation for rapid improvement after decades of quiet.

In a nod to the discomfort many in academia feel about the role of athletics in a university's image, Magrath joked, "This is a great moment for the state of Connecticut to move forward and have an academic and educational program that its basketball team can be proud of."

The school is not content to stop with domination in basketball.

For several years, UConn officials have been pushing to build a bigger stadium to meet the NCAA's requirements for Division I-A, putting the university — now Division I-AA — in the elite of the nation's college football teams.

Now, UConn is on the verge of a main selling point of the state's plan to build a stadium for the New England Patriots in Hartford is the provision that the university use the field for home football games.

Proponents of the stadium, which has run into several hurdles since the legislature blessed the plan in December, seized on the euphoria about the Huskies as proof that a winning team would be worth the project's high price.

**Lowly Warriors Again Cut Down Trail Blazers**

**The Associated Press**

Bimbo Coles and John Starks sparked a fourth-quarter rally as the Golden State Warriors beat the top team in the National Basketball Association.

Even after losing, 93-90, on Tuesday, the Portland Trail Blazers still have a league-best 23-6 record, but two of the

Raptors 101, Cavaliers 91 Dee Brown scored a season-high 28 points, including a team record eight 3-pointers, as Toronto won at Cleveland.

Pistons 93, Hawks 77 Grant Hill scored 28 points as Detroit won in Atlanta, snapping the Hawks' five-game winning streak.

Timberwolves 98, Mavericks 79 Kevin Garnett had 22 points, 9 rebounds and 8 assists as injury-plagued Minnesota beat visiting Dallas.

**NBA ROUNDUP**

losses have come in Oakland. The Warriors beat the Blazers in double overtime Feb. 14.

Coles finished with 24 points, including 11 in the fourth quarter. Starks scored 16 points, including nine in the final period when the Warriors overcame an eight-point deficit.

Kings 104, Jazz 101 Another of the league's leaders lost in California to a team with a losing record.

Vernon Maxwell scored 33 points and fellow reserve Predrag Stojakovic added 26 as Sacramento beat Utah in overtime.

Celtics 109, Hornets 99 Kenny Anderson scored 22 points and Boston shot a season-high 59 percent from the field to snap Charlotte's eight-game home winning streak.

Bucks 107, Wizards 105 Ray Allen scored 25 points and Glenn Robinson scored with 31 seconds left as the Bucks beat the Wizards in Milwaukee.

Bulls 91, Pacers 81 Toni Kukoc, returning after missing three games with a sore back, scored 26 points against Philadelphia as Chicago snapped a four-game losing streak by winning at home.

Suns 95, SuperSonics 87 Tim Duncan scored 26 as San Antonio beat visiting Seattle for its 14th victory in 16 games.

Rockets 104, Clippers 95 Michael Dickerson and Brent Price scored 19 each as Houston won in Los Angeles.

Grizzlies 101, Nuggets 87 Shareef Abdur-Rahim scored 22 points as Vancouver handed Denver its 22nd straight loss.



Mainly Alexander, the Chicago Cubs shortstop, cooling off in the dugout after he hit a grand slam off Mark Gardner of the San Francisco Giants. The Cubs lost the exhibition, 10-9, on Barry Bonds' three-run homer.

**Baseball Teams Make Cuts and Trades**

**The Associated Press**

With the start of the major league season less than a week away, teams are scrambling to fill holes created by injuries and making decisions on which players to cut before their salaries become guaranteed.

Wednesday was the deadline for teams to release players on their 40-man rosters without paying their full salaries. Following a flurry of activity Tuesday, teams continued to tinker with their rosters on Wednesday.

Cecil Fielder, who agreed last month to a minor league contract with the Blue Jays, was released, a day after Toronto acquired Dave Hollins from the Anaheim Angels.

"I guess it had to do with the Hollins trade," Fielder said as he packed his gear in the Blue Jays' clubhouse. "I just don't understand the change of heart by the team. I thought everything was set, but I will be OK. Life goes on."

Fielder, 35, split last season between Anaheim and the Cleveland Indians, hitting a combined .233 with 17 home runs in 117 games. He batted .264 in 17 spring training games, going 14-for-53 with two doubles, a team-high three homers.

On Tuesday, Anaheim dealt Hollins, a switch-hitting infielder to Toronto for a minor league infielder, Tomas Perez. Anaheim also found out that shortstop Gary Disarcina will be sidelined three to four months because of his broken left forearm. Originally he was expected to return around opening day.

Disarcina was struck by a fungo bat during batting practice on Feb. 21. A scan Monday showed that the bone had not completely healed. Disarcina, 31, will have a plate screwed into his forearm to allow for proper healing.

Troy Glaus, the third pick overall in the 1997 amateur draft, will play third for the Angels, who also released infielder Andy Stankiewicz and right-handed reliever Rich DeLucia — eating DeLucia's guaranteed \$700,000 salary.

The New York Yankees traded Darren Holmes, a right-handed reliever, and about \$1 million to the Arizona Diamondbacks for pitcher Ben Ford and minor league catcher Izzy Molina. The trade will save the Yankees \$527,000 in luxury tax and reduce their major league-high payroll to about \$85 million.

Arizona traded pitcher Clint Sodowsky to the St. Louis Cardinals for

another pitcher, John Frascatore.

Cleveland traded first base prospect Mike Glavine, the younger brother of Atlanta pitcher Tom Glavine, to the Braves for future considerations.

Also, Boston asked for unconditional release waivers on outfielder Mike Cummings, who led American League pinch-hitters with a .346 average last year. He became expendable when Boston obtained outfielder Jon Nunnally from Cincinnati last week. Cummings gets \$110,656 in termination pay instead of the \$450,000 he was awarded as a loser in salary arbitration.

**Uniforms May Bear Ads**

Major League Baseball is considering selling small patches of advertising on the uniform sleeves of its players as a new way to increase team revenue, The New York Times reported.

Baseball's tentative plan, a company official said, would probably have teams sell patches to local corporations. When revenue reached a certain level, it might be shared with other clubs.

Only tobacco, alcohol and broadcast businesses would be barred, according to the report.

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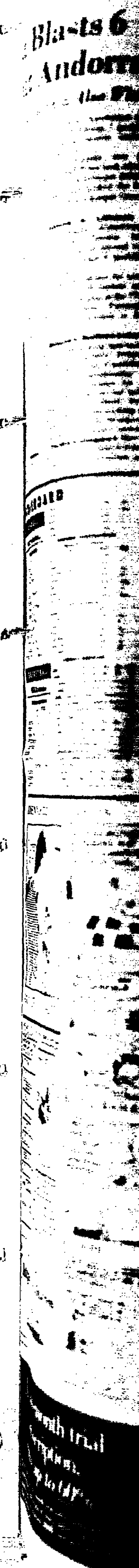
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## SPORTS

# Russia Blasts 6 To Beat Andorra

## Romania and Estonia Also Win

**The Associated Press**  
**MOSCOW** — Russia picked up its second victory in Group 4, dispatching Andorra 6-1 in a Euro 2000 qualifier Wednesday, as striker V. Zimir.

Beschastnykh scored twice in a one-sided match at Moscow's Lokomotiv stadium.

Russia has six points in five matches in Group 4 and Andorra has lost all five of its qualifiers.

Yegor Titov opened the scoring in the 8th minute on a free kick. Four minutes later, Beschastnykh headed in the second goal on a cross from the right from Vadim Yevseyev. Ilya Tsymbalar assisted Viktor Onopko with the third goal late in the first half and scored his own early in the second half. Beschastnykh made it 5-0 in the 63rd minute.

Second half substitute Julio Sanchez scored the only goal for Andorra in the 73rd minute. Dmitri Alenichov scored the final goal for Russia in the last minute.

Romania 1, Azerbaijan 0 Florentin Petre scored in the 49th minute to give Romania

victory over Azerbaijan in a Euro 2000 Group 7 qualifier at Baku's central stadium Wednesday.

Four minutes into the second half Petre took advantage of an Azerbaijan defense mistake and kicked the ball over their goalkeeper Gusein Mamedov.

Estonia 2, Lithuania 1 Sergei Terekhov scored twice as visitors Estonia beat Lithuania for its second victory in a Group 4 qualifier Wednesday.

Terekhov opened the scoring in the 49th minute and added another goal in the 77th minute. Artur Fortenka scored for Lithuania in the 83rd minute.

Moldova 0, Northern Ireland 0 In a game lacking spectacle and flair, Northern Ireland drew 0-0 in a Group 4 qualifier in Moldova on Wednesday.

The closest chance for a goal came as the second half opened with Northern Ireland's Steve Lomas kicking a powerful shot that Moldova goalkeeper Ivan Dinov saved.

Slovakia 0, Hungary 0 Slovakia and Hungary tied 0-0 in their Group 7 qualifier in



**FLYING START** — Amoroso, center, shooting past Takashi Shimoda, Japan's goalie, to score Brazil's first goal as Yutaka Akita, right, a Japanese defender, closes in. Brazil beat Japan, 2-0, Wednesday in Tokyo.

the first international match between the two neighboring countries.

Even five minutes of injury time failed to produce a winner before 22,000 fans at the Slovan Stadium in Bratislava.

Peter Dubovsky nearly scored in the 10th minute, but was thwarted by Gabor Kiraly,

the Hungarian goalkeeper.

Ukraine 1, Iceland 1 Ukraine was held to a disappointing 1-1 draw in a home game against Iceland in a Group 4 qualifier Wednesday.

Ukrainian Vladyslav Vaschuk opened the scoring in the 57th minute, when he broke through a maze of Icelandic defenders, sending

a powerful shot past goalie Birgir Kristinnsson.

Iceland equalized in the 66th minute when Larus Sigurdsson deflected a powerful shot from outside the penalty area into the goal.

The draw gave Ukraine 11 points in five games, while Iceland now has nine points in as many games.

**Brazil Downs Japan**

Still shaken by its first-ever loss to South Korea on Sunday, Brazil managed to avoid further embarrassment by beating Japan, 2-0, in a friendly at Tokyo's National Stadium on Wednesday. The Associated Press reported from Tokyo.

The draw gave Ukraine 11 points in five games, while Iceland now has nine points in as many games.

# Lara's 153 Spurs Team to Victory

**The Associated Press**  
**BRIDGETOWN, Barbados** — Brian Lara hit an unbeaten 153 to lead the West Indies to a one-wicket victory over Australia on the final afternoon of the third cricket test.

The West Indies, set 308 runs to win, made 311 for nine wickets Tuesday, with Lara hitting the winning boundary. Lara batted 353 minutes, faced 256 balls and hit 19 fours and a six.

The West Indies leads the four-match series, 2-1.

Lara, a 29-year-old left-hander, gave one chance, dropped by Ian Healy, the Australian wicket-keeper, on 145 with the West Indies on 301 for eight.

The fast bowling duo of Glenn McGrath and Jason Gillespie led Australia, but leg spinners Shane Warne and Stuart MacGill were ineffective and used sparingly on a good batting surface.

The West Indies started the day on 85 for three in its second innings. It slumped to 105 for five and then 248 for eight. But Lara said he never contemplated defeat.

"I told myself this morning that if I stayed till the end, I think the other guys would

stay there with me," Lara said. "So I didn't give up hope at all, even when we were eight wickets down."

Lara and fellow left-handers Jimmy Adams and Curtly Ambrose shared the most telling stands of the day. The captain put on 133 with Adams, who made 38, and 54 for the ninth wicket with Ambrose, a specialist bowler, who made 12 in 82 minutes.

When Ambrose was out, the West Indies was six runs from victory and one wicket from defeat as Courtney Walsh, another specialist bowler, came in to partner Lara.

Walsh negotiated the final four balls of Gillespie's over, including a no-ball.

Lara edged the first ball of McGrath's over just wide of first slip and scampered for two runs. He defended against the next three balls before McGrath, conceding a wide off the fifth ball. Lara hooked the next delivery for a single to level the scores and Walsh survived the final ball of the over.

Lara then lashed the next ball from Gillespie to the boundary to give the West Indies victory.

## SCOREBOARD

### BASEBALL

#### EXHIBITION BASEBALL

##### TUESDAY RESULTS

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Atlanta 2, Cleveland 1	15	14	517	4%
Montreal 7, Baltimore 6	14	14	500	5
Houston 4, Detroit 3	12	16	420	7
Kansas City 5, Philadelphia 4	9	21	300	11
Pittsburgh 4, Toronto 4				
Cincinnati 4, New York Yankees 2				
Los Angeles 3, St. Louis 0				
New York Mets 3, Florida 0				
Oakland 10, Anaheim 2				
Seattle 9, Arizona 5				
San Diego 6, Milwaukee 4				
San Francisco 10, Chicago Cubs 9				
Chicago White Sox 6, Colorado 1				

### BASKETBALL

#### NBA STANDINGS

EASTERN CONFERENCE			
Team	W	L	Pct
Atlanta	22	9	.710
Orlando	19	19	.500
New York	17	14	.548
Philadelphia	15	18	.455
Washington	12	17	.413
Boston	10	24	.294
New Jersey	9	24	.273
Charlotte	8	24	.250
Indiana	20	10	.667
Albany	19	12	.613
Detroit	18	12	.600

### ICE HOCKEY

#### NHL STANDINGS

EASTERN CONFERENCE			
Team	W	L	T
New York Rangers	39	21	19
Pittsburgh Penguins	32	28	12
Philadelphia Flyers	32	28	12
Washington Capitals	31	29	13
Florida Panthers	28	32	10
Atlanta Thrashers	27	33	10
Carolina Hurricanes	26	34	10
Buffalo Sabres	25	35	10
Montreal Canadiens	24	36	10
Quebec Nordiques	23	37	10
Ottawa Senators	22	38	10
St. Louis Blues	21	39	10
San Jose Sharks	20	40	10
Los Angeles Kings	19	41	10
San Diego Stars	18	42	10
Phoenix Coyotes	17	43	10
Colorado Avalanche	16	44	10
Chicago Blackhawks	15	45	10
Minnesota Wild	14	46	10
Dallas Stars	13	47	10
St. Louis Blues	12	48	10
San Jose Sharks	11	49	10
Los Angeles Kings	10	50	10
San Diego Stars	9	51	10
Phoenix Coyotes	8	52	10
Colorado Avalanche	7	53	10
Chicago Blackhawks	6	54	10
Minnesota Wild	5	55	10
Dallas Stars	4	56	10
St. Louis Blues	3	57	10
San Jose Sharks	2	58	10
Los Angeles Kings	1	59	10
San Diego Stars	0	60	10

### SOCCER

#### EUROPEAN CHAMPIONSHIP

##### QUALIFYING ROUNDS

Group	Team	W	L	T
Group 1	Netherlands	3	0	0
	Denmark	2	1	0
	Belgium	1	2	0
	France	0	3	0
Group 2	Sweden	3	0	0
	Poland	2	1	0
	Czech Republic	1	2	0
	Germany	0	3	0

### TRANSITIONS

#### BASEBALL

Team	W	L	Pct
Atlanta Braves	22	9	.710
Orlando Magic	19	19	.500
New York Yankees	17	14	.548
Philadelphia Phillies	15	18	.455
Washington Nationals	12	17	.413
Boston Red Sox	10	24	.294
New Jersey Devils	9	24	.273
Charlotte Hornets	8	24	.250
Indiana Pacers	20	10	.667
Albany Devils	19	12	.613
Detroit Pistons	18	12	.600

### CRICKET

#### WEST INDIES VS. AUSTRALIA

##### THIRD TEST, FINAL DAY

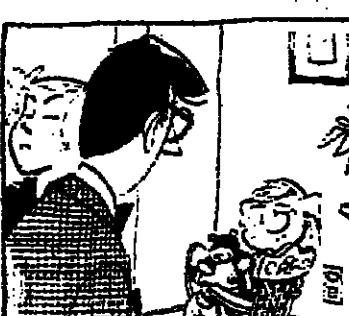
Team	W	L	T
West Indies	3	0	0
Australia	2	1	0
England	1	2	0
South Africa	0	3	0

### CRICKET

#### WEST INDIES VS. AUSTRALIA

Team	W	L	T
West Indies	3	0	0
Australia	2	1	0
England	1	2	0
South Africa	0	3	0

### DENNIS THE MENACE



"I TOLD YOU, IF YOUR FRIEND IS MESSING WITH ME, YOU GET A KICKER!"

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### PEANUTS



"WAKE UP, BIG BROTHER! MARK'S HERE! HE'S AT THE DOOR! HE WANTS TO PLAY ON YOUR TEAM!"

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### GARFIELD



"I MADE OUT MY WILL, GARFIELD. CAN I HAVE THE FRIDGE?"

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## ART BUCHWALD

## Have Gun? Will Sue

NEW YORK — My big decision this week is whether to sue the gun manufacturers. For the first time in history the courts have decreed that guns are a dangerous product, and if you get hit by a bullet you can sue the gun maker.

Like tobacco victims, people are suing with the argument that guns kill people, not people kill people. This is a hard pill for the manufacturers and importers to swallow. For years the party line of the gun lovers has been that guns kill only squirrels, rabbits and soup cans.



Buchwald

Now the states and cities are maintaining that guns are costing millions of dollars in hospital fees and other destruction. The gun lobby has gone into high gear, trying to avoid a financial debacle such as the one afflicting the cigarette producers.

Charlton Moses, president

## A Dim View of the Profession

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — It's not just the public that thinks the news media lack credibility. According to a survey, journalists are now saying the same thing.

The Pew Research Center for the People and the Press interviewed 552 national and local journalists and news executives in print, television, radio and the Internet on how they view themselves.

The results, released Tuesday, indicate that journalists think that reporting has become sloppier, that too many reporters use their articles and newscasts to speculate or state opinion and that financial pressures hamper the quality of news coverage.

"A solid majority of journalists now are extremely critical of their profession on questions of news blurring with entertainment and commentary blurring with reporting," said Tom Rosenstiel, director of the Project for Excellence in Journalism, a media think tank in Washington.

## A Son Haunted by the Wagner Family Legacy

By Alessandra Stanley  
New York Times Service

MILAN — In Gottfried Wagner's basement office there is only one portrait of a composer. It is a concert poster of Franz Liszt, who among other things was Richard Wagner's father-in-law. The only likeness of Gottfried Wagner's most illustrious ancestor is a tiny framed black-and-white sketch of a 19th-century couple in a Venetian gondola; the male silhouette figure in the picture is, says Gottfried Wagner, Richard Wagner.

"I have no pictures of Wagner or of Bayreuth," Gottfried Wagner explained as he gave a tour. "This is where I live and work. I couldn't bear to have such images around me." It is an odd flare of sensibility, given that Wagner, who turns 53 in April, has dedicated his adult life to proclaiming the unbearable heaviness of being a Wagner.

Persona non grata at the family home in Bayreuth, Gottfried Wagner for years has haunted the lecture circuits of the United States, Europe and, beginning in 1990, Israel, talking about his feelings of guilt and anger as a German and, most particularly, as the direct descendant of the great composer, whose music became the anthem of the Third Reich, and whose anti-Semitic writings helped legitimize those of Hitler.

"Because his music is so entwined with the totalitarian ideas, it cannot be innocently enjoyed," Wagner said with an intensity that is his last remaining birthright. "I cannot listen to Wagner's music for fun."

And fun is something that has eluded Wagner. He now lives in a modest house in a small suburb outside Milan with his Italian wife, Teresina, and their 14-year-old son, Eugenio, a Romanian orphan they adopted in 1991. These days, Gottfried is mostly found on the road, promoting the American edition of his autobiography, "Twilight of the Wagners," which is due to arrive in bookstores in May.

There are just two mentions of his only son, Gottfried. He makes an impersonal, one-sentence note

Published two years ago in Germany, the book is ostensibly a look at how Wagner's heirs — mainly Gottfried's father, Wolfgang, and his pro-Nazi grandmother, Winifred — cloaked their close relationship to Hitler to maintain their control of the Bayreuth Festival after World War II. For historians, or even for Germans who have been amply exposed to the bitter power struggle between Wagner family generations for control of the festival, there is little news in his book.

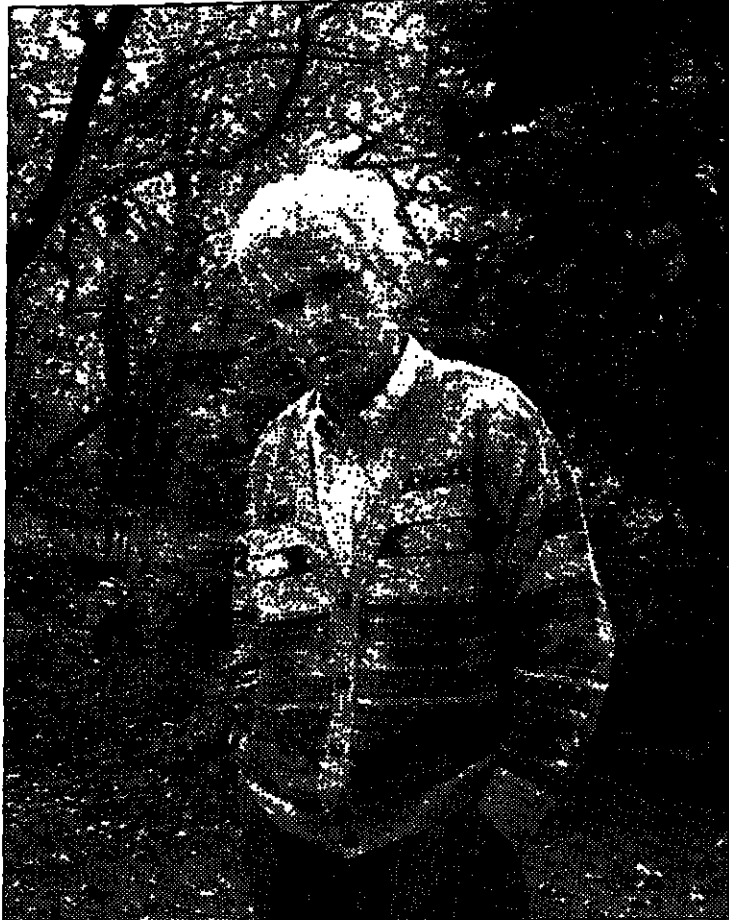
"Twilight of the Wagners" is a very personal cry of rage, but not so much at Wagner, who died six years before Hitler was born and 64 years before the author, who is the composer's great-grandson. Mostly, the autobiography is a son's attempt to get even with the father who neglected, belittled and then disowned him, a "Papa Dearnest" set against the rich backdrop of Goettersdaemmerung and the Third Reich.

Gottfried, who is banned from the Bayreuth Festival, has no hope of ever succeeding his father, who at 80 still firmly rules the Festspielhaus. Gottfried said he long ago lost any ambition to do so. Now he just wants all other Wagners to be removed from future Bayreuth management. "Only by a real radical change can there be a real redemption," he said. "Even in my generation, the cousins have learned nothing from the Wagner family history."

Like the basement office ostentatiously stripped of Wagner family mementos, the book is an act of defiance and retaliation, a poignant one in that the one person it was written for, his father, Wolfgang, will probably never read it.

Perhaps the most chilling account of their relationship can be found not in Gottfried's autobiography, where his father is featured on almost every page, but in his father's coolly proud 1994 memoir telling how he revived Bayreuth from the ashes of Germany's defeat.

There are just two mentions of his only son, Gottfried. He makes an impersonal, one-sentence note



Tom, The Associated Press

Gottfried Wagner: "I cannot listen to Wagner's music for fun."

of his birth. There is no further mention until page 176, where he sums up the family's epic disputes and estrangements in a paragraph. Asserting that his two children, Gottfried and Eva, never accepted his second marriage or his unwillingness to give them a role in managing the Bayreuth Festival, he concludes, "So it was inevitable that we should drift apart." Hitler receives many more mentions.

Father and son have not spoken since Gottfried went to Israel in 1990. Gottfried said that even today his father returns his letters and pictures of his grandchild.

"Can you imagine sending back pictures of this lovely child," exclaimed Gottfried. "What does Eugenio have to do with this disgusting family fight?"

His book begins with his first memory, of being 4 years old and miserable at the boarding school to which his parents had sent him in 1951 so they could devote themselves to reopening the Bayreuth Festival, suspended since the end of the war.

Misery and a rebellion blunted by a desperate eagerness to be included in the family business are the leitmotifs of Gottfried's youth. By

his mid-20s, unable to convince his father that he had musical talent of his own, he struck back, writing his university thesis on Kurt Weill and Bertolt Brecht. The import of his choice was not lost on the family.

He cites the reaction of his grandmother Winifred, who was an early and avid supporter of Hitler: "So you're getting mixed up with the Jews and even the left wing-ers!"

From there on, his story is a rather sad one of a young man in search of acceptance outside the family. A musicologist, he has with limited success directed operas around the world, but not at Bayreuth. He said, and his cousin Eva Wagner concurred, that his father did his best to discredit him with other opera houses.

But even outside the family circle, his is a life hatched by disputes with friends and falling-outs with business associates. He finds solace in his wife's Italian relatives, "as warm as mine were cold," and in the company of Jews who savor the irony of a Wagner so repentantly immersed in commemorating the Holocaust.

Wagner's music is still banned in Israel. Wolfgang Wagner's efforts to reconcile Bayreuth and the Jews, notably by inviting a Jewish conductor, Daniel Barenboim, to perform at Bayreuth, are scorned by the son as insincere public relations efforts, or "Redemption Inc."

Gottfried is appalled by the family's past and the roots of German totalitarianism that are so entwined in Wagner's life and music. His book implicitly makes clear as well that Gottfried has found in the charge of anti-Semitism the most potent weapon to strike back at his father. The work, emotional in style and stinging on research, may not convince many readers that Gottfried is an impartial judge of the Wagner family sins, but it may well convince them that Wolfgang was a terrible father.

And for Gottfried, maybe finally that will be enough.



LET'S EAT — Gerry Thomas, creator of the TV dinner, leaving his palm prints at Mann's Chinese Theater to celebrate the repast's 45th year.

THE actor Tom Arnold has filed for divorce from his second wife, Julie Lynn Champnella, whom he married after parting from the television personality Roseanne. Arnold, who cited irreconcilable differences, met Champnella while she was a college student in Michigan. They have been married for three years and eight months.

A woman accused of stalking Dennis Rodman has pleaded not guilty and has been ordered held on \$50,000 bail. Marie Boguszewski was charged in Newport Beach, California, with three counts of making terrorist threats and one count of electronic stalking. Prosecutors allege that she e-mailed and called Rodman's former agent hundreds of times to request a date with the basketball celebrity and that she threatened to kill three employees of the agency when she learned the messages had not been forwarded to Rodman.

Princess Alexandra, the wife of

Prince Joachim of Denmark, is pregnant, the royal family announced in Copenhagen. The couple's first child is expected in September. The baby will also be Queen Margrethe's first grandchild. Joachim is second in line to the throne after his older brother, Crown Prince Frederik, who is unmarried.

Spike Lee told students at the University of Georgia in Athens that his new movie, about the Son of Sam killer, isn't a diversion from his black-theme movies but a look at the region he loves. "Black folks are saying Spike's sold out," he said. "For me this is a New York story." The movie depicts the hunt for David Berkowitz, who killed six people in random shootings in New York City in 1976 and 1977. The movie, "Summer of Sam," is due out in July.

Busch Gardens in Williamsburg, Virginia, touted Fabio's ride on a new roller coaster called Apollo's Chariot as "Modern-Day Adonis vs. Ancient-Day

Sun God." But a bird upstaged the model. It flew into Fabio's nose, cutting him and sending blood streaking down his chin and cheeks. Fabio was treated for a one-inch cut on the bridge of his nose and released from a hospital. A park spokeswoman said, "We're very sorry that it happened. It was an act of nature."

The state library in Berlin has bought the largely unpublished diaries of Fanny Hensel, sister of the composer Felix

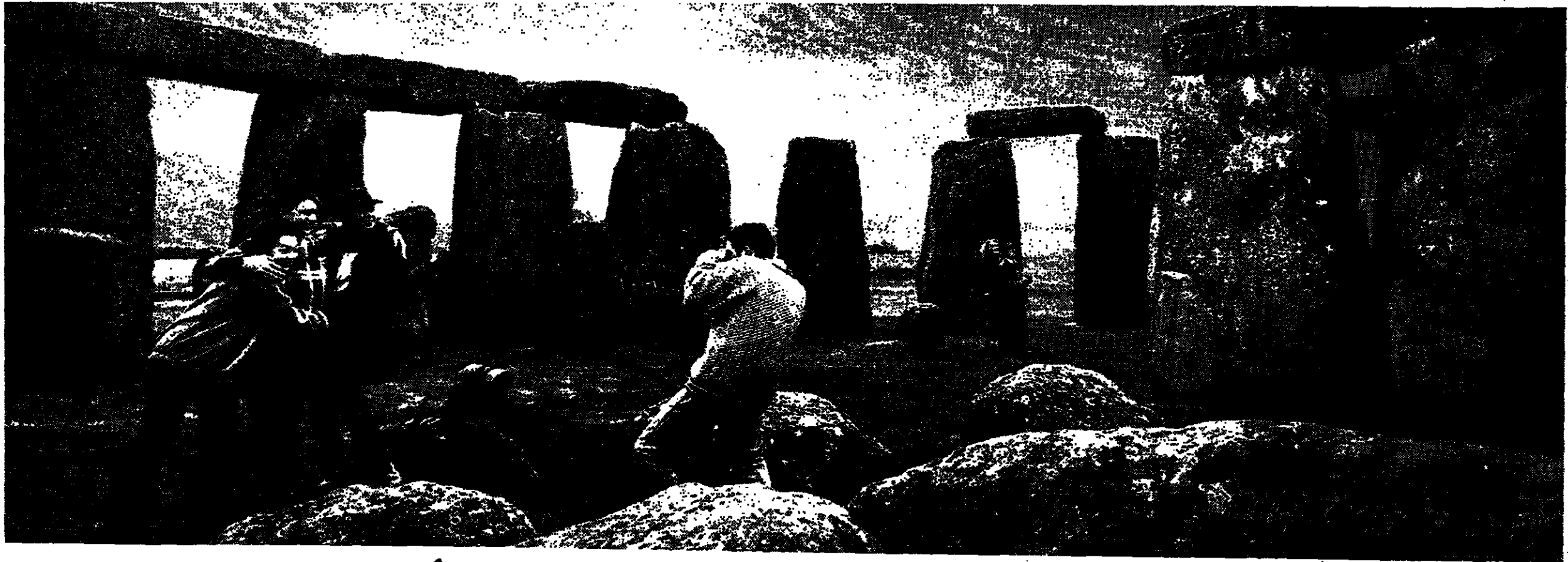
Mendelssohn, at auction for 120,000 Deutsche marks (about \$67,000). The diaries, which date from 1834 and continue until shortly before Hensel's death in 1847, contain descriptions of daily events in the Mendelssohn family. A music album of the Princess Marie von Sayn-Wittgenstein, which contains 48 handwritten pages by such composers as Berlioz, Liszt, Smetana and Wagner, was bought by the Goethe and Schiller archive of Weimar, Germany, also for 120,000 DM.

## UN's Robinson Is Given Erasmus Prize

Agence France-Press

AMSTERDAM — The 1999 Erasmus Prize has been awarded to Mary Robinson, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights since 1997, the Erasmus Foundation announced.

The former president of Ireland received the prize in recognition of her role as a "worthy standard-bearer for collective responsibility" — the theme chosen for this year's award, which is the Netherlands' highest cultural prize. The foundation is named after the 15th-century Dutch humanist and is chaired by Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands, husband of former Queen Juliana.



(take in a rock show)

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